The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 12,183 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd Dec.
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
• SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
• ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
[illegible] B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
[illegible] L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
[illegible]IAM	3040	600	H. Weighell	17th ,,
[illegible] L. PES[illegible]WUR.	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. CO[illegible]EL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. [illegible]	[illegible]752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. [illegible]	[illegible]01	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
[illegible]	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
[illegible]	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
[illegible]	4186	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
[illegible]	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
[illegible]R.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

[illegible] marked L proceed to London via Malta [illegible] L to Brindisi and thence to London and [illegible] L to Marseilles and London. [illegible] proceed to Suez only, passengers tranship [illegible] for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London, [illegible] passengers for Marseilles tranship at [illegible]

[illegible] Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Ply[illegible] London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at [illegible]ar, Plymouth, and London.

[illegible]ugh Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from [illegible]ndisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	6,060	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, A. SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	,, 25th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	J. Russel	3557	480	21st Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan., '88
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th ,,
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ... ,, 2-12 ,,

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUMBA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 26th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 19, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.

S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, December 7 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DATES.

VERY CHOICE FOR DESSERT.
Specially Grown and Preserved
At Bussora.
Boxes holding nearly 3 lbs. each.
Re. 1-0.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

"XMAS—1887."

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. TOYS of every imaginable kind. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in the greatest variety.

The Management beg to respectfully direct Customers' attention to the following List, and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of Articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

Fine Yorkshire Hams	per lb.	Rs. 0 15	Stilton Cheese ... per lb.	Re. 1 4
Prime Wiltshire Bacon	,,	,, 0 14	Gruyere Cheese ... ,,	,, 0 14
Danish Butter	per tin	,, 1 4	Double Gloucester Cheese ... ,,	,, 0 13
Paysandu Tongues	,,	,, 2 0	Dutch Cheese ... ,,	,, 0 12
Lunch Tongues	,,	,, 1 10	Tart Fruits	
Preserved Meats and Fish			Dessert Fruits	
Preserved Vegetables			Jams and Jellies	
Pate de Foie Gras, &c.			Biscuits	
pickles and Sauces, &c., &c.			Preserved Milk	
Sausages			Coffee and Cocoas	
			Indian Teas, &c., &c.	

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 per lb.

Assortments in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 2-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE-WATER CRACKERS, per dozen, Re. 1-4.

	Rs. a.
Chocolate Pastilles ... per lb.	2 8
Mixed Fruit ... per lb.	1 4
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2 4
Candied Peels ... per lb.	1 0
China Preserves	2 0
Butter Scotch ... Re. 0-6 to	0 12
Nougat de Montelemart	0 10
Strawberries in Syrup	1 0
Toffee ... Annas 6 to	0 12
Pralines Vanille ... per lb.	2 0
Pralines Rose ... per lb.	2 0
French Plums ... Re. 1-2 to	2 0

	Rs. a.
Liqueur Comfits ... per lb.	1 12
Noyeau Fruits	2 4
Almonds and Raisins	2 4
Fruit Lozenges ... per bottle	0 12
Imperial Mixture	0 12
Chocolate Vanille, in boxes, at ... Re. 1-0 to	2 8
Chocolate Creams, in boxes, at ... Re. 1-8 to	3 0
Chocolate Bon Bons, ... per lb.	2 8
Chocolate Crystallized, in boxes, at ... Re. 1-4 to	2 8

	Rs. a.
Chocolate Pistach, in boxes, at	2 8
Chocolate Lombart fin Vanille ... per box	0 14
Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille ... per box	1 -
Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, ... per lb.	8 0
Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	2 8
Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets ... from 12 as. to	6 0

WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRIES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Amontillado	39 0	...
Manzanilla	30 0	...
Golden	29 0	...
Old Dry	28 0	...
Superior Fine	25 0	...
Vino de Pasto	26 0	...
Pale Dinner	23 0	...
Extra Dry Pale	20 0	...
Light	16 0	...

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Superior Old	34 0	18 8
Fine Old	27 0	14 8
Old	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	62 0	34 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	63 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	32 0	17 0
Pommard	22 0	12 0
Macon	24 0	13 0
Beaune	29 0	10 8
Chablis	19 0	10 8
Rich Sparkling Red	40 0	22 0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose	27 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

MOSELLES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Fine Sparkling	33 0	18 0
Superior Sparkling	37 0	21 0
Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil	45 0	24 0

HOCKS, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's ****	61
Treacher's ***	36
Treacher's **	32
Treacher's *	28

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Fine Old Glenlivet	22 8
Special Liqueur	28 0
Highland Malt	24 0
Old Irish	24 0

LIQUEURS.

	Rs. a. Qts.	Rs. a. Pts.
Benedictine, red	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse, green	7 12	4 2
Chartreuse, yellow	6 4	3 6
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 4

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 per doz.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., Foster and Son	6 4	4 4 ,,
BASS'S BEER, by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4 ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0 ,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind Coope's	5 4	4 4 ,,

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12 per doz
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4 ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0 ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each	

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL ARTICLES, AND
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

These Departments are now replete with a large and varied Assortment of the newest and most fashionable Goods obtainable in the European Markets.

TOYS.—A large selection of all kinds.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. Established 1815.

FASHIONABLE "SUPERIOR QUALITY."
"SNUFF, MAPLE, MANILLA" **FELT HATS.**
FASHIONABLE "TO SUIT ALL FACES."
"SEAL, RUSSET, WALNUT." **FELT HATS.**
FASHIONABLE Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8.
"IMMENSE CHOICE." **FELT HATS.**

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

'XMAS PROVISIONS. Bombay and Poona.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

'XMAS PRESENTS. Bombay and Poona.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB AND ASSAM TEAS.

SEASON 1887.

WE are the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in BOMBAY and POONA for the KANGRA VALLEY TEA COMPANY, Limited, and the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Poona, for a special growth of the finest Indian Tea at a Garden in Assam.

These Teas are, without hesitation in saying, the finest and best obtainable anywhere, and are fetching at Calcutta Auction Sales the heaviest figures for 1887 growths.

ORANGE PEKOE.—A very deliciously flavoured Rich Tea, the pick of "Kangra" Teas, strongly recommended, Re. 1-6 per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Assam," a delightful Tea, yielding a perfect infusion nearly free from Tannin, Re. 1-4 per lb.; 10 lbs. at Re. 1-2 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Kangra Valley," a full flavoured Tea with bright strong infusion, Re. 1-3 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Assam," a fragrant high class Tea, recommended, Re. 1 per lb.; 10 lbs. at 14 annas per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Kangra," a good family Tea, giving a strong infusion, 14 annas per lb.

HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE.—Suitable for Canteens, Schools, &c., 10 annas per lb.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CHEER!

BOLTON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents of the approach of the Season of

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruit:

Angelica,
Apricots,
Greengages,
Cherries,
Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Mixed,
Pine Apples,
Oranges.

in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, at from Re 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums,
Eleme Figs,
China Preserves,
American Fruits,
Plum Puddings,
Mince Meat,
Nougat,
Muscatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY!

Chocolate Almonds.
Chocolate Pastilles.
Chocolate Beans.
Chocolate Pistache.
Chocolate Pralines.
Chocolate Cream.
Chocolate Dragees.
Chocolate Liqueur.
Abricoted Raspberries.
Jujubes.
Almonds.
Liqueur Comfits.
Avelines.
Nougat.
Pralines.
Pralines à la Rose.
Nougatines.
Abricotines.
Napolitain Chocolate.

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress ....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 20th Dec., 1887.

PERFECTION.

To be followed by the Sparkling Burlesque,

BLACK-EYE'D

SEEUSAN:

OR

THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

WEDNESDAY.—PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THURSDAY.—EAST LYNNE.

No performance on FRIDAY in consequence of the production of DOROTHY on SATURDAY.

SATURDAY.—DOROTHY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS.

MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

AND CONGRESS OF WONDERS OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS EXISTENCE.

And

The Greatest Travelled and best Organised Show in the World.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 P.M.,

COMMENCING AT 9 SHARP,

AT THE

ESPLANADE, JUNCTION OF HORNBY AND CRUICKSHANK ROADS.

UNANIMOUS APPROBATION BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS IN GENERAL.

The more you see it, the more you will like this Exhibition with all its concomitants.

SPLENDID COMBINATION OF AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNTAIN OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTIVE RECREATION.

SEE OUR NEW AND BRILLIANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE HISTORIC ROMAN TOURNAMENT.

The Ladies in Armour on horseback in a pacific Contest of Skill, Daring, and Dexterity with spears, swords, pistols, and darts, terminating with high Steeplechase Jumps.

SUPERIOR FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Marvellous Antipodian Equilibriums by the wonderful Japanese.

MAGNIFICENT HORSES, EDUCATED TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN THE HIPPIC ART BY SIGNOR CHIARINI.

MDLLE. LE BLONDE and her flock of educated English Pigeons.

The formidable full grown African Lions and their Tamer Arm and Arm in their Cage with the Brutes.

THE COMIC ELEMENT IN FULL BLAST WITH THEIR ECCENTRIC MIRTH-PROVOKING VAGARIES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Afternoon Performance on WEDNESDAY 21st Dec. Doors open at 2-30. Performance commence at 3-30.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, beg to give notice that Mr. C. H. BRIGGS is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.

Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

VERY CHOICE

NOVELTIES.

PHILLIP AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE:—

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING STEEL SAFES.

No.		Rs.	No.		Rs.
3.	22 by 17 by 16 in.	214	15.	28 by 22 by 24 in.	338
8.	24 by 18 by 18 in.	249	31.	38 by 26 by 23 in.	560
10.	26 by 20 by 20 in.	293	41.	33 by 29 by 23 in.	600

No. 41 with two Doors, two Drawers, one Partition and one Shelf.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE AGENT.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1847.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of our REMOVAL to LARGER and BETTER PREMISES in RAMPART ROW, and the purchase of a large quantity of NEW GOODS for the SEASON, we are disposing of a Lot of Goods by CLEARANCE SALE in our OLD PREMISES in MEADOW STREET, which include Books, Stationery, Toys, Electro-Plate, Fancy Goods, Photographic Sundries and Patent and Proprietary Medicines, &c., at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. An Immense Variety of XMAS CARDS to be sold at HALF PRICE very cheap.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NURSEY CHAPSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

LILLADHER BHANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the sole surviving heir and next of kin of the Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration. Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 19th day of December, 1887.
Mr. D. S. GARUD,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of CURSEDJI PESTONJI TARACHUND, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, a Company formed under the Indian Companies' Act, One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and having its Registered Office at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Cursedji Pestonji Tarachund, verified by the declaration of Alexander McLaggan, the duly constituted Attorney of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the said Petitioning Creditors, the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, declared on oath on the twelfth day of December instant, was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirteenth day of December instant, and whereas the said Cursedji Pestonji Tarachund has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of December, 1887.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury Rep—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep—Albert size	7 0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
Super Cream Laid—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
Thick Satin Superfine Cream Laid—Albert size	3 0	
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
Superfine Cream Laid Note-paper	2 8	„
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
Cream Laid Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
Imperial Treasury, Blue Rep.	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"Vellum," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
Cream Laid, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
Canadian Buff, No. 7	3 12	„
Drabs.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
African Globe.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"Quality J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
Thistle.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
Railway Buff	2 0	„
"Advertiser," No. 4	1 14	„
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"Globe, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
Valuables.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

Oleograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

C. GREATHEED,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.,

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the sale of the Cotton Waste of the above Company for One Year from 1st January to 30th December 1888 will be received at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle up to 23rd instant.

A Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the Belgaum Miraj Section of the West Deccan Line will be OPEN for the BOOKING of all descriptions of Traffic, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1887. The whole of the West Deccan Line from Poona to the Junction with the South Deccan Line will then be OPEN, and through communication afforded between Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, and intermediate Stations.

The following will be the timings of trains:—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30	—	..	..	...
Wathar	Dep.	P. M. 2 18	8 34	—	..	..	..
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	A. M. 2 1	—	...	...	...
	Dep.	..	2 15	11 16	..	—	...
Belgaum	Arr.	..	7 13	6 0	...	—	...
	Dep.	...	7 28	...	9 30	..	..
Londa	Arr.	..	9 18	—	11 50	..	...
	Dep.	..	9 40	—	A. M. 12 10	..	...
Dharwar	Dep.	..	P. M. 12 40	—	3 40	5 20	..
Hubli	Dep.	..	1 30	—	4 35	6 20	..
Harihar	Arr.	..	7 51	—	..	..	..
Gadag	Dep.	..	..	—	7 10	8 47	..
Bellary	Arr.	..	..	—	P. M. 1 48	...	..
	Dep.	...	...	—	2 0	...	5 35
Guntakal	Arr.	..	...	..	3 45	...	7 43

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Guntakal	Dep.	8 25	4 40	...	..	..	...
Bellary	Arr.	10 8	6 53	...	..	—	..
	Dep.	10 30	...	...	...	...	...
Gadag	Dep.	P. M. 5 30	..	6 55	...	...	...
Harihar	Dep.	12 25	...	..	..	...	...
Hubli	Dep.	8 20	...	9 35	6 30	...	...
Dharwar	Arr.	9 5	..	10 31	7 29	..	...
	Dep.	9 20	..	—	7 35	...	...
Londa	Dep.	A. M. 12 40	..	...	11 35	..	...
elgaum	Arr.	2 48	...	—	2 12	..	...
	Dep.	3 10	..	..	..	3 0	...
Miraj	Arr.	8 18	...	—	..	9 15	...
	Dep.	8 30	..	..	..	..	10 55
Wathar	Dep.	P. M. 2 20	..	...	P. M. ...	..	A. M. 6 31
Poona	Arr.	7 1	...	—	...	..	12 0

For further particulars see Time and Fare Table lacard, dated 15th December 1887.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

December 18 7.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers free of Commission. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. A Pamphlet containing full information and Grindlay's Hand Book sent free upon application. Baggage shipped at a Fixed Rate, of warehoused if required. Passengers met on arrival in England by Messrs. Grindlay & Co., or their representatives. Circular Notes issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and Baggage cleared. Sovereigns, Bank Notes and approved Cheques on London cashed.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

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Established 1863.	Head Office, Edinburgh.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Delhi Municipality. Salary Rs. 500. Must have some knowledge of Engineering. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to.

R. CLARKE C. S.,
Depy. Comr. and President M. C.

Delhi, Dec. 13, 1887.

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MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

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COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

Mrs. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

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XMAS, 'XMAS, 'XMAS:—A nicely selected and choice collection of Diamond, Gem, Gold and Fine Art Work Jewellery, for presentation. Elegant Ceylon Brooches, Gold Star cut Gent's and Ladies Alberts and Necklets, Rampore Chudders and Cashmere Shawls, Ivory Toys, Chinese, Japanese and Indian Curios, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. Inspection solicited. Upcountry orders promptly executed. Price lists free. HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

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FROM A MOST EXPERIENCED ENGLISH MANUFACTURER AND SCIENTIST.

	Rs. As.
Travellers' Watch Size, Gilt, Enamel dial	25 0
Ditto. ditto. Metal dial, with altitude Scale to 8,000 feet	35 0
Ditto. ditto. Superior Flat, Scale to 10,000 feet	45 0
Ditto. ditto. Superior, Scale to 15,000 feet	55 0
Combined Watch Aneroid, 8,000 feet Scale and Compass with Singers' dial on reverse side	55 0
Ditto. with Compass and Thermometer	70 0
Tourists Sets Aneroid, Compass and Thermometer	70 0
Ditto. ditto. in Morocco case best quality	80 0
Engineers' Aneroid 3½ inch dial in sling leather case	72 0
Ditto. 4½ inch dial Scale to 10,000 feet	85 0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

Brass Cases, with best blue needles.

Size.	25	30	35	40	45	Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-0	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0	

Nickel Cases, with best blue needles,

Size	25	30	35	40	45	Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-12	2-0	2-8	2-12	3-0	

	Rs. a.
Hunter, Nickel, cases 1½ inches each	6 8
Ditto, Oxidised or Nickel cases do, bar needles	10 8

TEDOMETERS.

Watch, closed backs, steel works	12 0
Ditto. gilt works	13 8
Ditto. open back ditto.	15 0
Ditto. closed backs, Silver, Hall-marked	25 0

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in tock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

NEW YEAR

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE SEASON,

OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal

FOR

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

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Terms and particulars upon application.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

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Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„	...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very Superior	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 12 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12	14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ *	„ 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 19 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	—
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Grignolino	„ 14 0	..
„ Barbera	„ 14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	
Italian do.	„ 16 0	
Italian do.	„ 18 0	
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Busz, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	...	0 10
French Beans	...	0 10
Peas for Soup	...	0 10
Young Carrots	...	0 10
Spinage in Water	...	0 10
Mushrooms	...	0 12
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	...	1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	1 6

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart R

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E. C.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ... [illegible]

„ 1885 ... [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods to Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868 ... £1,579,578 2 9 | 1878 ... [illegible]

1873 ... £2,645,508 1 2 | 1885 ... [illegible]

THOS. H. MOO

Agents, Royal In

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE

The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co CAPITAL	
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______

Address ______

Occupation ______

______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building, Bombay,

or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,

UBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOP	SHE SHOWED	BITTERS.
HOP	SIGNS OF DEATH. "52, Storks-road, S.E.	BITTERS.
HOP	June 2, 1887. "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)	BITTERS
HOP	41, Farringdon-road. "I have much pleasure in testify-	BITTERS.
HOP	ing to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother,	BITTERS.
HOP	who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which	BITTERS.
HOP	settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but	BITTERS.
HOP	the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who	BITTERS.
HOP	attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that	BITTERS.
HOP	I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of	BITTERS
HOP	death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which	BITTERS.
HOP	acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened,	BITTERS.
HOP	and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able	BITTERS.
HOP	to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.	BITTERS.
HOP	"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters,	BITTERS.
HOP	I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.	BITTERS.
HOP	(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."	BITTERS.
HOP	HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine.	BITTERS.
HOP	It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and	BITTERS
HOP	wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other	BITTERS.
HOP	medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a	BITTERS.
HOP	bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person	BITTERS.
HOP	in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them,	BITTERS.
HOP	or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.

Cannot be genuine

Unless our name and on

Address is at the foot

Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY

(LIMITED),

FARRINGDON ROAD,

LONDON, E.C.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 4 to 7 p.m.
Nazzilla's Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ballaarat (s), from London; Heathfield (s), Middlesbro'; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; and Livingstone (s), Antwerp.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Gulf and Karachi.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR TUKHUTSINGJEE.—The Maharaja of Bhownuggur leaves Bombay to-morrow forenoon, by a special train from the Grant Road station, for Surat, *en route* to his own dominions.

FANCY BAZAAR.—We would remind our readers that the sale of work in aid of the girls' school of the Free Church Mission takes places in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute to-day and to-morrow, from 4 to 7 p.m.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—We have been requested to announce that his Highness' visitors' book has been placed in the portico of Davar Hall, Breach Candy, where his Highness will stay during his visit to Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—We are glad to state that the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has quite recovered from a recent indisposition, and took his seat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday.

EVENING PARTY.—H. H. Rawul Shri Tukhutsingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, gave an evening party yesterday at his residence, Breach Candy, to which the principal Bhownuggree inhabitants of Bombay had been invited. Some of the leading native citizens of Bombay were also present on the occasion.

GAMBLERS.—Ismail Cutchee *alias* Osman Abdula and four others were yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy, the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house at Duncan Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, with being found gaming with cards and money on Sunday. Pleading guilty the first accused and another were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Cowasjee Jamsetjee Dubash, living at Chundunwady, reported to the police having dropped a purse containing Rs. 160 in currency notes on Sunday last somewhere between his residence and the Arthur Crawford Markets.—Sooka Saroop, a mehta in the employ of Hurgovind Poonamchund, of Wittulwady, reported having dropped on the 16th instant, somewhere about Bholeshwar and Marwarree Bazaar Street, four currency notes for Rs. 100 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-30:—

March	Jupiter	Gurtner.
Overture	French Comedy	Bela.
Valse	Le Plaisir c'est Ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Romance	The Rose Softly Blooming	Spohr.
Galop	R.I.C.	Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST JEWELLER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Luximon Dada, an old offender, before Mr. Ryan, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a ring worth Rs. 20. The accused was a jeweller, and had been given a ring to repair. He promised to return it in a few days, but as he did not do so the owner of the ring made enquiries for him, and found that he had pawned it with a Marwaree. He informed the police, and the prisoner was arrested. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE LATE MR. BAL MUNGESH WAGLE.—Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, a member of the Bombay Bar, died at his residence, Girgaum, on Sunday last. Having attended one year on the Appellate Side and another year on the Original Side of the High Court, he passed the examination and was admitted an advocate of the Court. Subsequently, on Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee being appointed Dewan to the Gaekwar, Mr. Wagle was appointed Chief Justice at Baroda, but vacated the appointment on Mr. Dadabhoy's retirement from the office of Dewan. The deceased was one of the founders of the Prarathna Samaj in Bombay, and joint honorary secretary of the local branch of the National Indian Association since its establishment in 1876.

A PRIZE INDEED!—Mr. R. F. Chisholm writes under this heading to *Indian Engineering*:—The advertisement launched forth by the Umritsur Municipality is both instructive and amusing. At first I thought it a hoax and a stupid one, of the Simple Simon type, but I am now convinced that it is intended to be clever. The Municipality ask for complete "working drawings, specification, and estimate," for a hospital to cost Rs. 75,000, and offer a prize of Rs. 500. That is to say, they ask for Rs. 2,000 worth of work and offer for it the magnificent sum of Rs. 500 in the form of a prize! Such unbounded liberality should meet with a hearty response throughout India. Would you mind notifying that the undersigned will be happy to receive any number of dress suits of clothes valued at 8 guineas each, and he will give upwards of 2 guineas for the suit which fits him the best, and like the Umritsar Municipality he will not bind himself to return the rejected suits, as they may be useful to him hereafter. Intending tailors will be furnished with full measurements on application. Now please don't all speak at once.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan had before him a case in which Superintendent Brewin charged Govind Kooshba, a cart-driver, with cruelly torturing his animals by overloading his cart. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Roughton, defended the accused. Mr. Frere, in putting the Court in possession of the facts of the case, said that the cart-driver had been arrested on the Hancock Bridge. He was driving a cart laden with two big logs of timber. While ascending the bridge another cart which had been attached to the defendant's cart by a rope was some relief to the animals, but when descending the bridge they had all the weight of the timber on their necks. The case was not important in itself, Mr. Frere added, and not of great public interest, but it was a test case. The police wanted the accused and other bullock cart-drivers to use special carriage for the conveyance of such enormous logs of timber. Mr. Frere called Mr. R. Scott, a veterinary surgeon, as a witness, and he gave it as his opinion that the weight of the timber was about one and a half ton, and too heavy for a single pair of bullocks in one cart to take down an incline. When Mr. Kirkpatrick proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Scott, his Worship remarked that the case was one which very properly came within the scope of the S. P. C. A. He was desirous of adjourning the case, so as to allow the secretary to that Society to appear before him. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked that the accused should be discharged unless his Worship convicted him. So far, he submitted, there had been no testimony beyond the unsupported statements of the police and Mr. Scott. His Worship said that he was desirous of putting a stop to the ill-treatment of bullocks by cart-drivers. It was well-known that the bullocks in Bombay were often cruelly treated. His Worship, however, allowed Mr. Kirkpatrick to call two witnesses. These were Mr. Mackenzie, a timber merchant, and Mr. Stevens, a veterinary surgeon, who both agreed that the timber was not too excessive in weight for two ordinary bullocks to carry. The case was then adjourned till the 6th proximo.

STREET BROIL AT POONA.—On Friday evening last two soldiers of the Durham Infantry, under the influence of liquor, entered Dadabhoy Bhootie Street, and had an altercation with some Mhars which finally ended in fisticuffs. One of the native guardians of the peace hereupon came to the rescue; but Tommy Atkins proving too much for him, he made for the Police Chowkie, whence he returned fortified with some eight or nine policemen headed by their jemadar. Tommy Atkins, in spite of heavy odds, made a stout resistance, but was at last overcome, and both men were lodged in the lock-up where they rusticated during the night. On the following morning the Colonel of the Regiment having been informed of the matter, the delinquents were given in charge of the Military Police.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—Mr. W. H. Crowe, C. S., late Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, left Poona on Sunday morning for Satara, to which place he has been transferred. During his stay in our midst, Mr. Crowe has won golden opinions from all—Europeans and natives alike. A perfect specimen of an English gentleman, his unfailing courtesy rendered him easy of approach by all, while his perfect knowledge of the language and customs of the people, joined with his great natural abilities, made his services most valuable in the important position he occupied. In his private life Mr. Crowe was no less amiable, and his cheery hearty manner made him popular in society; while, as an amateur actor of considerable experience and ability, he took a leading part in the dramatic entertainments of the station. Mr. Crowe's relations with the chiefs and sirdars of the Deccan were no less happy; among the many proofs of his popularity we may mention the farewell entertainment given in his honour, on Saturday evening last, by Rao Saheb Hari Rowjee, at his residence in Somwar Peit, and at which several ladies and gentlemen, and leading native residents of Poona were present. The party was an open-air one, the house and grounds being gay with bunting and foliage and brilliantly illuminated by rows of lamps. The reception lasted from 6 to 8 p. m., the proceedings being further enlivened by the presence of the band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under Mr. Browne, who played a pleasing selection of music during the evening. The guests on arrival were received by Mr. Hari Rowjee, who was also present at the gate to bid them farewell on their departure. Mr. Crowe arrived early, and passed the evening in farewell converse with the many friends assembled to do him honour. The whole affair was a perfect success in every respect, and it is to be regretted that Europeans and natives do not more often meet together in social intercourse, which must tend to establishing a good mutual understanding.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEATH WHILE UNDER SURGICAL OPERATION.

AN inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Alibhoy Jumal, a groom, aged 36 years. Deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 10th instant suffering from abscess on the liver. About four days ago the abscess was aspirated. The deceased was weak and emaciated, and was under the treatment of Dr. Manser, the third Physician of the J. J. Hospital.

Dr. R. Manser, in his evidence, said that the symptoms of the abscess having continued, he decided on opening the abscess by making a free incision into it on Sunday. Mr. Shepherd, the Assistant Apothecary of the hospital, was sent for to administer the chloroform. During the administration, the patient began to struggle, and when the struggling ceased, Dr. Manser found that the pulse of the man had failed. The administration of chloroform was immediately stopped. The breathing was rather difficult. Various means were used to resuscitate the patient and restore the heart's action, and these means were continued for upwards of an hour, but without success. Dr. Manser examined the deceased carefully with reference to the operation and found nothing wrong with the heart. He used the chloroform in this case to prevent pain and aid in the performance of the operation. He almost invariably used chloroform in such cases, and surgeons in that hospital also use it in similar cases. Chloroform was administered in this case to a patient in a weak state, because the shock of the operation without chloroform might have proved equally detrimental to the patient as the giving of chloroform unfortunately had done, and in his opinion, the former was probably more likely. Struggling during the administration of chloroform is of common occurrence. He had given chloroform to a patient much weaker than the deceased, and suffering from the same disease, and the patient recovered. The chloroform was administered in this case in the ordinary way. He had never before seen a case of death from chloroform in that hospital. The unanimous verdict of the jury was, "That the death of Alibhoy Jumal was caused by failure of the heart's action during the administration of chloroform, which was skilfully administered."

THE INDIAN FLOUR MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE adjourned ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises, Chikulwady, Tardeo, Mr. Mooljee Hemsraj presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

"The directors, in laying before you a statement of accounts to 30th September last, regret to state that, owing to the delay in payment of calls by defaulting shareholders, they have not yet been able to take possession of the flour factory purchased. Your directors are, however, glad to state that they have obtained a reduction in the amount of purchase money to the extent of Rs. 3,800, and up to this date have made part payments to the official liquidator of Collett and Company, Limited, in liquidation, to the extent of Rs. 13,700, leaving a balance unpaid of Rs. 13,350, but in order to pay the balance to the official liquidator and take possession they have made arrangements for a loan to the extent of Rs. 13,000 on the security of the factory. Out of 109 shares subscribed 79 shares have been forfeited, and the greater portion of calls recoverable thereon have been recovered, and your directors hope soon to recover the remainder, for which purpose suits have been filed in the Small Causes Court and decrees already obtained against some of the defaulters. Your directors have disposed of 20 forfeited shares at Rs. 250 each, and are in treaty for the disposal of some more to provide for working capital."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, and the audited balance-sheet to the 30th September, 1887, re-electing Mr. H. F. Soares as a director, and re-appointing Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as auditor of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 75.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, K C M G, England.
a Mr E Preston, Calcutta.
Mr and Mrs Richmond and family.
a Mr F Powell, Rajpootana.
a Mr G Molony, London.
a Miss F Bear, London.
a Mr and Mrs Hughes, London.
a Miss O'Rorke, London.
Mr H S Wilkinson, Nagpore.
a Mrs Thompson, Napore.
Mr E A Kenyon, England.
a Mr J W Wright, England.
a Mr C J De Tivoli, England.
a Mr H G Dangar, England.
a Mr R H Dangar, England.
a Mr and Mrs Paul Bird, England.
a Col and Mrs A Harcourt, England.
a Miss F Pollock, England.
a Mr and Mrs Brett, England.
a Miss Brett, England.
Mr and Mrs J Hensley, London.
Mr W T Grant, London.
Mr M Bates, London.
a Mr F F Knittler, Zanzibar.
Surgn-Major and Mrs Banks, Surat.
Mrs Griffiths, Lucknow.
a Mrs Moffatt.
a Mr and Mrs Pitt.
Mr and Mrs P C Rubie, Lucknow.
Lieut Peart, Ahmedabad
Capt DeAlberquinne Panjin.
Col Peart
Mrs V Dobie, Kamptee.
Mrs Manduitt
a Mr and Mrs Chapman.
Mr D Jeffery.
a Mr J Ennessen.
Mr J Friedmenn.
Mr W Foster, Bombay.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Mr L Bachelder, Bombay.
a Mr R Leichman, Pondicherry.
a Mr Wilmot, England.
Mr Schwer, Bombay.
Rev J Gompertz, Bombay.
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr J Mitchell, Bombay.
Lieut Eustace, Bombay.
Mr C St Boggs, Bombay.
a Mrs Luckstedt, Lucknow.
a Mr G T Browne.
Mr A Conley, Lucknow.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr Keay, Bombay.
Mr T Bland, Bombay.
Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Mrs Vera Thompson, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs M Wadia, Bombay.
Mr Bachrach, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay.
Mr J M Heyn, Bombay.
Mr Bichler, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs A Tupp, Accountant General, Bombay.
Capt Main.
Miss Mix.
Mr W H Mahon.

Residents left during the week marked (*a*) thus.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.
EVE OF ST. THOMAS, APOSTLE AND MARTYR.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.
ST. THOMAS'S DAY.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Confirmation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

YESTERDAY, Mr. J. Young, Secretary of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, delivered an interesting lecture on some of the characteristics of the natives of India. Colonel Merewether presided, and here was a large audience. The following is a full report of the lecture:—

Of Europeans residing in India, it used to be said that they lived a life apart from the natives of the country, knowing little and caring still less about them. But this reproach, when carefully analysed, lost much of its *raison d'être*, and was found to be scarcely fair to those against whom it was brought. Europeans lived a life apart, because they were in a measure constrained to do so from the force of circumstances, oriental prejudice and resentment against them having yet to be overcome. As time went on, however, just and impartial administration, and the abolition of all distinctions between the ruling and the subject races, made it apparent to thoughtful natives, that legislation was consistently directed towards promoting the common good; and thus, by degrees, the feeling of resentment, formerly harboured against the intruders, grew weaker, the ice of native prejudice perceptibly thawing until now. This prejudice has lost a good deal of its former intensity, only existing in a modified form. Many advanced and enlightened natives, indeed, go so far as to openly declare their preference for the existing state compared with the old order of things; and if proof were needed, of the altered feelings generally prevalent at the present moment, and of the growing acquiescence in British rule, the recent celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, to attend which so many princes and dignitaries of India went to England acknowledging their fealty at the foot of the throne, ought to establish such proof in a conclusive and incontestable manner. The prejudices of the past having subsided to so great a degree, natives of India and the Europeans residing among them are brought into closer touch with one another than formerly, opportunities being now afforded to observant Europeans to study native character on fairly substantial data. The study of character is at all times interesting to the intellectual mind, and always full of instruction. Literature has been enriched by many volumes, written by sages, scholars, and travellers, on the characteristics of the different races of the world, the means of studying whose habits, customs, character, and prejudices, were more or less accesible. But India had long been a sealed book, to peruse whose pages students, philosophers, and enthusiasts sighed in vain. Travellers told from time to time wonderful tales of the country, of its surpassing beauty, its splendid scenery, its ever bright skies, its luxurious vegetation, its wealth of every description, its vastness, and of its teeming millions of inhabitants, but these stories were like distant and indistinctly heard echoes. Marvellous tales were told of the customs of the people, including the awful rite of Suttee, now happily abolished.

> "The widow'd Indian, when her lord expires,
> Mounts the dread pile and braves its funeral fires."

Such was the custom in the past, but the Indian widow is no longer doomed to this tragic fate. While these stories, however, excited a wish among people to know more of a country so interesting and strange, the means were not at hand to gratify the wish. All that was known of India was vague and unreliable, even Europeans, living on the spot, for the reasons already mentioned, being scarcely more acquainted than their kinsmen beyond sea with the people among whom they lived. A new era has dawned, and the races of India are no longer the strangers they were.

Those races, viewed from a moral aspect, are perhaps the most remarkable people in the world. They breathe an atmosphere of moral purity, which cannot but excite admiration, and this is especially the case with the poorer classes, who, notwithstanding the privations of their humble lot, appear to be happy and contented. True children of nature, they live on from day to day, taking no thought of to-morrow, and thankful for the simple fare which Providence has provided for them. It is curious to witness the spectacle of coolies of both sexes returning home at night-fall after a hard day's work, often lasting from sunrise to sunset. In spite of fatigue from the effects of unremitting toil, they are for the most part gay and animated, conversing cheerfully together and occasionally breaking into snatches of light-hearted song. Yet what awaits them on their return to the hovels which they call home? A dish of rice for food, and the floor for a bed.

Domestic felicity appears to be the rule among the natives, and this is the more strange when the customs of marriage are taken into account, parents arranging all such matters. Many Indian households afford examples of the married state in its highest degree of perfection. This may be due to the teachings of the Shastras, and to the strict injunctions which they inculcate with regard to marital obligations; but it is no exaggeration to say that husbands are generally devotedly attached to their wives, and in many instances the latter have the most exalted conception of their duties towards their husbands. Those who have a numerous progeny are held to be especially favoured of Heaven, children being considered indispensable to conjugal bliss. A Hindoo bard sings thus concerning the blessings conferred on parents on their children:—

> "The love that children waken is the bond
> That binds their parents strongest to their faith;
> And even when the wedded pair are held
> By fond affection, still there needs this tie,
> To make their happiness complete and lasting."

Moreover, the ties which bind relatives together are very strong, and whenever one member of a family attains to a position of influence and responsibility in life, he endeavours to help his poorer kinsfolk to posts which will secure them from want. This is in contrast to the indifference with which, in more civilized countries, a man who has acquired wealth and affluence too often treats his less fortunate relations. Another remarkable feature in native character, and one which is peculiar to all classes of the community, sobriety. Rich and poor alike practise this highly commendable virtue, and hence crime in India, as shown by statistics, is relatively far smaller than in other countries.

The widely-prevailing practice of vegetarianism among natives calls for mention here, several millions abstaining from meat altogether. Probably a good deal of the mildness of character peculiar to Hindoos is due to this practice. Shelley ascribed to a meat diet, as much as to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, ferocity of disposition, and crime. No doubt he was an enthusiast in regard to vegetarianism, but many thoughtful people are of opinion that a vegetable diet has distinctly softening effects upon the character, and the theory is not without plausibility. Shelley expressed a conviction that if the French nation had practised vegetarianism, France would never have experienced the horrors of her great revolution. "Who," he writes, "will assert that had the populace of Paris satisfied their hunger at the ever-furnished table of vegetable nature, they would have lent their brutal suffrages to the proscription lists of Robespierre." In "Queen Mab" he predicts a time when vegetarianism shall become universal to the infinite benefit of the world at large. Obviously only an enthusiast could take this view; but apart from the question as to whether vegetarianism has, or has not had a softening effect upon the disposition of Hindoos, it is an unquestioned fact that their disposition is singularly mild and amiable.

That the intellectual faculties of natives are of a high order is patent from so many youths passing with marked distinctions the Civil Service Examinations, under circumstances of the greatest disadvantage, having to acquire a complete mastery of English, before they can fairly be said to commence their qualifying studies. Some of the most important administrative posts in the land are ably filled by native gentlemen. What phrenologists call the organ of approbativenes is largely developed in the native brain, our Aryan fellow-subjects liking much to attract the notice of the authorities and of the public. It would be unjust to say that the lavish donations which are often given by the wealthier members of the community towards charitable objects have their origin solely in a desire to obtain applause; but free-handed generosity as manifested by the bestowal of such charity is not a national characteristic of the natives of India. An eminent phrenologist ascribes to them the organ of acquisitiveness *par excellence* among nations, and statistics bear out this. It has been estimated that since the year 1835, no less a sum than three hundred million pounds worth of gold and silver has disappeared from circulation in India alone. The *Times of India*, in an interesting article, lately published on this very question, made the statement that in the space of half a century, India has swallowed up and assimilated one-third of the total amount of gold and silver coinage of the world. Or, in other words, this immense sum has been hoarded away. Many natives, who are exceedingly wealthy, practise extreme penuriousness, subsisting on the barest necessities of life, and under such circumstances, few will contend that self-denial counts as a virtue worthy of admiration. Natives are very conservative, clinging tenaciously to old customs and traditions, and it is wise on the part of Government to respect this conservative tendency. The initiative with regard to reform should emanate from their own ranks, rather than from outside; indeed the cry for reform has already been taken up by a small but influential band among them. If in the course of time they should succeed in convincing their countrymen that many of the institutions now in existence would be better abolished, their efforts will have borne the desired fruits. As a rule, the native races are sincere in their friendships. Though suspicious of strangers, yet when once their confidence is won, it takes a great deal to shake it. They are patient, keeping a purpose formed always steadily in view until it has been accomplished. They are thorough, doing nothing with undue haste. *Festina lente* seems to be their motto, and it is one, which, when applied to the execution of duties, generally ensures their excellent performance.

> "Che sempre l'uomo in cui pensier rampolla
> Sovra pensier da si dilunga il segno
> Perche la foga l'un dell'altro insolla."

This fickleness of thought is foreign to their nature. They are said to be constitutionally timid, yet they evince a spirit of enterprise in their ordinary pursuits and avocations, which is hardly consistent with this imputation. If to appreciate the blessings of peace, and prefer a state of security to the horrors of strife and warfare, is an indication that they are constitutionally timid, it is surely also an indication that their philosophy is eminently sound and practical. They are law-abiding and submissive to the constituted authorities. What is called inhabitiveness; common to them. They are attached to, and reluctant to leave the towns and villages of their birth; this, however, is not a distinctive characteristic, being peculiar to many other races besides. Like the Chinese they are excellent imitators, sometimes, indeed, a little too much so. We are all familiar with the story of the European gentleman, who, when ordering a pair of boots from a native boot-maker, gave him an old boot as a pattern, which happening to have a patch on it, the new boots were made with a corresponding patch.

A belief in the supernatural is widely spread throughout India, but chiefly among the illiterate classes. Both bad and good omens are believed in. If a person is travelling on business and a crow fly from left to right across his path, it is an omen that he will succeed in his undertaking. To meet a jackal is a good omen. It is a bad omen if a crow fly across one's path from right to left or if a cat be encountered. Colonel Meadows Taylor, in his "Confessions of a Thug," gives several instances of the superstitious regard in which natives hold omens. In Southern India, certain hours of every day are considered unlucky and dangerous. It is thought that evil spirits roam abroad at noon, as well as at midnight, waiting to seize on those who walk from their houses into lonely places.

Cleanliness is an Indian characteristic, and natives may be seen at all hours of the day performing their ablutions on the banks of rivers, or beside the tanks, and wells, which abound in every town and village throughout India. Bathing, indeed, is to many a pastime. A traveller writes thus regarding the picturesque effect of Hindoo women as bathers:—

"It is common on the banks of rivers to see small Hindoo temples with ghats or passages and flights of steps leading down to the water. In the mornings at or after sunrise the women bathe, the younger part, in particular, continuing in the water a considerable time, sporting and playing like naiads or syrens. To a painter's mind the fine antique figures never fail to present themselves, when he observes a beautiful female form ascending the steps from the water, with wet drapery showing all the graceful outlines of the person."

In the faculty of humour natives seem to be wanting. For the ordinary native, a joke is a problem of difficult solution, and the broadest sally of Hibernian wit falls on unappreciative ears. Or if the joke be appreciated and the sense of humour really exist, its manifestation is held in check by a still stronger sense of propriety.

Our Aryan fellow-subjects believe in the soundness of their opinions, and are not, as a rule, open to conviction by others. They will listen politely to the expression of views, differing from those which they may themselves hold, but they still remain unconvinced. Not that they are insensible to logic, but because their opinions become, as it were, an inalienable part of themselves. In point of fact, educated natives are nothing if not logical, and their genius has a distinct mathematical turn. They possess a singular faculty for figures; but, on the other hand, are unimaginative. They are very sensitive, and resent, though their manner may not give much indication of irritation, being slighted, or treated with less consideration than they deem themselves entitled to. Any slight inflicted upon them is perhaps resented the more, because a sense of decorum compels them to suppress their annoyance. Generally, they keep their feelings well under control and this is one of their principal characteristics. They do not indulge in wild manifestations of joy when exceptionally good news reaches them, nor do they evince extravagant grief when bad tidings are brought to them. They bear the transitions of fortune, from good to bad and from bad to good, with apparent equanimity, in spite of acute sensibility. This is an admirable characteristic. The ancient Greeks and Romans accounted it a lofty virtue to meet good and bad fortune with composure and dignity. It was one of their fundamental philosophical teachings—a doctrine which they considered to be the outcome of superior intelligence, high culture, and advanced civilization. Yet the natives of India practice this virtue, in the very dawn, as it were, for them, of intelligence, culture and civilization.

Though they care little for poetry yet some of their metaphysical doctrines are full of poetic beauty. According to Sir William Jones there is a widespread theology prevailing in this connection, which embraces in substance the following tenants;—

That nothing exists absolutely but God; that the human soul is an emanation from his essence and though divided for a time from its heavenly source, will be finally united with it; that the highest possible happiness will arise from this re-union, and that the chief good of mankind in our transitory world consists in as perfect a union with the Eternal Spirit as the incumbrances of a mortal frame will allow; that for this purpose they should break all connection (toalluk) with extrinsic objects, and pass through life without attachments, as a swimer in the ocean strikes freely without the impediments of clothes; that they should be straight and free as the cypress, whose fruit is hardly perceptible, and not sink under a load, like fruit-trees attached to a trellis; that if mere earthly charms have power to influence the soul, the idea of celestial beauty must overwhelm it in extatic delight; that for want of apt words to express the divine perfections and the ardour of devotion we must borrow such expressions as approach the nearest to our ideas, and speak of beauty and love in a transcendent and mystical sense; that like a reed torn from its native bank, like wax separated from its delicious honey, the soul of man bewails its disunion with melancholy music and sheds burning tears, like the lighted taper; waiting passionately for the moment of its extinction from earthly trammels, and the means of returning to its only beloved.

A country so beautiful as India ought to have produced a splendid national school of art; but strange to say no such school exists, and the study of art possesses no charm for the native mind. Art has achieved her triumphs where she has had the greatest difficulties to encounter. In India the vivid colourings of nature are appreciated by the stranger alone. The native beholds the sun rise and set in transcendent beauty, but gazes on the spectacle with indifference. The tropical glories of the night, the full-orbed moon and the eloquent stars, excite no feeling of admiration in him. Amidst scenery of unrivalled beauty, he pursues the even tenour of his way, deaf to the appealing voice of nature. Efforts are now being made by the administration to stimulate and foster a love of the beautiful, and to promote the cultivation of art among the native populations. Those efforts are directed towards a truly praiseworthy end.

The peculiar conservatism of India extends even to music, natives seeming to appreciate no music but their own. All other Orientals delight in and realize the charm of European music as:—

> "The numbers soft and clear
> Gently steal upon the ear;
> Now louder and yet louder rise,
> And fill with spreading sounds the skies;
> Exulting in triumph, now swell the bold notes
> In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats,
> Till by degrees remote and small,
> The strains decay and melt away
> In a dying, dying fall."

How the exquisite flexibility and versatility of European differ from the monotony of Indian music. There is a certain quaint fascination about the latter but it lacks compass and volume, its scope at best being limited.

Natives have a remarkable talent for the acquisition of languages, people of ordinary education often speaking three or four. Inquisitiveness is another of their salient characteristics and this inquisitiveness has its ludicrous side in the relations existing between Europeans and their native servants. Few of the former suspect how thoroughly their shortcomings are known to, and how freely they are canvassed by the latter. It had been said that no man is a hero in the eyes of his own valet, and this truism applies with particular appropriateness to Europeans in India and their native servants. Any indiscretion committed by the master over-night is known to everyone of his servants by the morning, and when he emerges from his retirement lynx-like eyes are fixed upon him, and all his actions are noted with the nicest exactitude. Fortunately for his peace of mind he is in ignorance of this.

A word as to the appellation of "Boy," which is indiscriminately applied to male servants of all ages. It may not be generally known that it is a corruption of the Telegu word "boyi," a palanquin bearer. The oddity of the application cannot but strike strangers visiting India for the first time. The "Chokra" proper and the aged domestic, alike responding to the term, strangers marvel much at its apparent elasticity, and the assurance with which claims to puerility are thus put forward by hoary-headed retainers.

Hindoo notions of beauty are some times curious. For instances, the teeth are thought beautiful when like pomegranate seeds; a perfect nose should be like the beak of a parrot, the chin like a monkey's, the hands and feet like the water-lily, the eyebrows like a bow, the face like a full moon, the eyes like those of a deer, the thighs and legs should taper, like the snout of an elephant. Physical disfigurements and distempers are often ascribed to sins committed in this life or in a supposed preceding state. Thus, whoever steals from a Brahmin has whitlows on his nails; a drinker of spirits has black teeth; the slayer of a Brahmin, a Marasmus; a malignant informer, fœtid ulcers in his nostrils; a false detractor, foul breath; a stealer of grain, the defect of some limb; a stealer of clothes, leprosy; a horse stealer, lameness; the stealer of a lamp, total blindness; the mischievous extinguisher of it, blindness in one eye; a delighter in hurting sentient creatures, perpetual illness.

Parade and ostentation are native characteristics, pomp and magnificence being essential features of all ceremonials, where the means exist for such indulgence. The more these ceremonials dazzle by their splendour the greater their success. But such ostentation is comparatively harmless and has little that is reprehensible in it.

To sum up, the natives of India have many characteristics that must elicit admiration, and though they have their faults, like the rest of mankind, yet the latter are far outweighed by their virtues the unobtrusive exercise of which is steadily strengthening the respect and regard entertained for them by Englishmen who live among and know them:—

> "Ours are the plans of polity and peace,
> To live like brothers, and conjunctive all
> Embellish life."

Mutual forbearance, toleration and loyal co-operation. This is true philosophy, and if consistently applied to the relations existing between England and her magnificent dependency, the bonds which unite the two countries will ere long become indissoluble.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was cordially passed to Mr. J. Young for his clever and interesting lecture.

TESTIMONIAL TO RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK.

A MEETING of the friends of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., was held on Sunday last at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to give expression to (in the words of the invitation note) "a very general feeling in Bombay that the long, zealous, and distinguished public services" of the gentleman "deserve special recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens"; and to determine how effect may most appropriately be given to this sentiment. Among those present were Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Hon. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E., Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Damodhur Tapidas, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Dharamsey Morarjee Gooculdas, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. R. Ranina, Ghellabhai Haridas, Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetjee N. Petit, J. C. Cama, Dhondu Shamrao Garud, Babajee Kassinath, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Daji Abajee Khare, Tribhewandas Vurjivandas, G. M. Pitale, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Krishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Liladhur J. Narronjee, Madhavdas Gooculdas Patcha, Gordhundas Khatao Mukanjee, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Ellapa Ballaram, Virchund Dipchund, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Messrs. Sorabjee Pallonjee Powalla, Yeshwunt Vasudeo Athlaye, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, Junardhun G. Deshmookh, Mahomedbhoy Lalljee, Sumbhoopersad B. Ambaidas, Dr. M. G. Deshmookh, the Cazee of Bombay, &c. On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Tapidas, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: I thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in calling me to take the chair upon this occasion. It is an extremely rare privilege to have of expressing our sentiments of great regard towards a fellow-citizen while he is yet in the full swing of his career of usefulness. And I feel great pleasure in feeling that we are all participators in such a privilege on this occasion. Gentlemen, the very fact of your presence here in such large numbers shows that we are all so well aware of the great service which Rao Saheb Mandlik has rendered to the country in educational, political and literary matters, that to describe them would be quite superfluous. (Applause.) It is sometimes said that to do something by way of a testimonial in honour of a person, while he is yet engaged in public life, is rather premature. I, gentlemen, for my part do not at all share that opinion, and I am quite sure that none of you does so. The Rao Saheb has been actively taking part, during the last thirty years, in all measures of public interest, and it may be confidently asserted that he has achieved much during that period. (Cheers.) He has all along possessed both the confidence of the people and the Government, and he discharged his duty by both in a remarkably able, effective, and independent manner. His services to this city, as well as to the country at large, have been valuable, and they deserved to be honoured. (Loud applause.)

The chairman read a telegram from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and a letter from Mr. Becherdass Ambaidas, expressing their approbation of the object of the meeting. The following letter from Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee was also read:—

Dear Sir,—I regret that the recent death of my beloved father prevents me from being present at the meeting. But let me at the same time express my cordial sympathy with the movement to be set on foot this day to commemorate, in some substantial way, the many services rendered to his country by our eminent fellow-citizen, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I. Through a public career now extending over more than a quarter of a century the Hon. Rao Saheb has, through good report and ill report, never swerved from what he thought was the path of duty, and has borne a prominent—and what is more, a very useful—part in many questions, local and imperial, affecting the wellfare of our country. As a humble mark of my individual appreciation of the Hon. Rao Saheb's career as a public citizen, I beg to subscribe, in the name of Thackersey Mooljee's sons, Rs. 400. Hoping that the memorial will be worthy of the man, which should take the form of something permanent and durable, I am, &c.

Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas proposed "That this meeting is of opinion that a suitable testimonial should be established in honour of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., for the great and distinguished services which he has rendered to this country generally and to this city in particular." Mr. Vurjivandas said: During my long acquaintance with the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik I have always had reason to regard him with admiration. His public career has been honourable and successful. In recognition of his merits and abilities he was placed by Government in the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils, and in both of these councils he rendered very valuable services to his country, where his rare experience and sound and ripe judgment have been freely used in promoting the best interest of this country. (Hear, hear.) His connection with the Bombay University has been long and useful, and he has always taken a leading part in all the debates of that body, and has been regarded as a sound leader of liberal education. He has for many years been recognised as one of the wisest and most efficient of our leaders in the native community, whose assistance and advice have been sought for on all important occasions. (Cheers.) In a truly disinterested and unselfish spirit, he has made the interest of the natives of this country his own. His services to the city during a long series of years are too well known to be repeated here. (Hear, hear.) He has filled with honour to himself and to the benefit of the city the highest civil post in our Municipal Corporation, and his influence upon the deliberations of that body has always been most beneficial, at the sacrifice of time, health, and means. The honour which is now proposed to be shown to him has my complete approbation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with a few introductory remarks, concurring in opinion with the previous speakers, proposed. "That a committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to determine the form the proposed memorial should take; and that Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Khimjee Jewa, J. D. Wadia, and Daji Abajee Khare be appointed the honorary secretaries":—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, K.C.S.I., Hon'ble Nanabhoy Huridass, Hon'ble Mahadew Vasudew Barve, C.I.E., Messrs. Becherdass Ambaidass, C.S.I., Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C.S.I., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Sirdar Bahadoor Vinayeckrao Wasudewjee, Messrs. R. M. Sayanee, Mooljee Jaitha, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Hurkisondass Nurotumdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Treebhowandass Vurjeevandass, Bomonjee Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Chutterbhoj Morarjee, Khimjee Jeewa, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Treebhowandass Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Purshotumdass Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Sewlal Motilal, Hormusjee Edaljee Albless, Vundravandass Pursotumdass, Sambhoopraad Bechardass Ambaidass, Dhurumsee Soonderdass Mooljee, Dhurumsee Morarjee Gooculdass, Munsukhram Suriaram, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Jairam Narayanjee, Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Gordhandass Goculdass Tejpal, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Veerchund Deepchund, Currimbhoy Ebhrahim, Abdoola M. Dhurmsee, Cursondass Vulubhdass, Rao Bahadoor Y. M. Killker, Messrs. Jehangeer B. Vacha, Lilladhur Shamjee, Lilladher Jairam, Pandoorang Ballibhadra, Mooljee Jeevraj, Ramjee V. J. Shunkersett, Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Messrs. Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Nowrojee N. Wadia, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Messrs. Ellapa Ballaram, Mahadew Chimnajee Apty, Dajee Abhajee Khary, Dr. Moreshwer Gopall Deshmookh, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Messrs. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Dr. Ardaseer P. Cama, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, Messrs. Hormusjee M. Chiobger, Hassumbhoy Visram, Darashah R. Chichger, Gunputrao M. Pelaly, Manockshah Jehangeer Taliarkhan, K. N. Servai, Trimbuck Ramchunder Telang, and K. R. Cama.

Mr. Krishnamookhram A. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I second the proposition placed before you by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka. I second the proposal for mere formality's sake, because I know full well, that since you have adopted the first proposition, the one regarding the desirability of having a suitable testimonial in honour of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, it is indispensably necessary that there ought to be a committee to carry out that object. The gentlemen whose names are read out by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji are the best procurable gentlemen, who can be named on the committee. The respectability and position in life of all the gentlemen named, without a single exception, are more than sufficient to get your approval; and when in addition to this, our esteemed friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framji has the proposal in his charge, it has secured a powerful advocate to ensure its success. But my friends, as we are now moving in a world of formalities, I stand up though formally, to second Mr. Dosabhoy; and will, with your permission, say a few words regarding the services rendered by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik to our country generally and to the people of Bombay in particular. Gentlemen, I know it would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to do any justice to those services. They are fully known to almost all of you, at least much better than to an outsider like myself, who comes from Surat with a drop of information in an ocean. But on an occasion like this, and in the presence of friends and admirers of the Rao Saheb, I may be excused if I detain you for a few minutes repeating what you perhaps all know and what you must have heard repeated often. I would not trouble you with a list of his services in connection with some of the burning questions of the day; and with some, rendered at no distant periods you have been eye-witnesses of them, and they are quite fresh in your memory. But let me repeat here, gentlemen, that my Hindoo brethren, who are mostly in need of a helping hand in cases concerning their own homes, and concerning what is so very dear to them, have always found in the Hon. Rao Saheb a true and a conscientious adviser and supporter, not by mere hollow words, but also by deeds, sometimes at least, if not often, at the sacrifice of his own health and wealth too. (Hear, hear.) If, therefore, you as friends and admirers of Rao Saheb Mandlik come forward to-day, it is not astonishing in the least. As regards his services they are not confined to any particular branch or branches, or to any particular community. If he *bona fide* believed that there was a good cause, he took it up, never minding whether it appertained to the Guzeratee, to the Mahratta, to the Parsee, or to the Mussulman, or to them all. His work in connection with the educational branch, with the active co-operation of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, is too well-known to you to require any comment. They both acted as honorary teachers to the boys' and girls' schools at a time when many of us were in our cradle. He took a part in the foundation of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and has been for some time its president. As trustee of the Elphinstone Funds, the Framjee Cowasjee Funds, the Deccan Educational Funds, his services have always been satisfactory. Personally he was not connected with the Press, but the way he got up the *Native Opinion*, one of the best Anglo-Vernacular Weeklies, by employing even paid editors, and himself contributing to it, is entitled to commendation. The way in which one of our Viceroys introduced the Rao Saheb may well be stated here:—"What Mr. Kristodas Pall was to Calcutta, Rao Saheb Mandlik is to Bombay." What more can you want to show his work when the services of Mr. Kristodas Pall are so well known to you. But let me remind you, gentlemen, that of late the Rao Saheb's connection with his dear paper has ceased. The Mahrathi edition of the Hindoo Law, the first work available to gentlemen of the Bench and Bar, who unfortunately did not know English, is well known to you, and so his translation of Elphinstone's History of India, both in Mahrathi and Guzerati. His editions of Yadnya Valka and Vyavahar Myuka and of Manu are an acquisition that ought not to be lost sight of. His services in connection with the Legislative Council will be best recounted by somebody following me, but his opposition to the Contagious Diseases Act and the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill remain ever lasting monuments. Without troubling you with any more details of his services, I would second the proposition brought forward by Mr. Dosabhoy. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to the meeting and agreed to unanimously.

The Hon. Mahadew Wasudeo Barve proposed "That in order to enable the committee to carry out the objects of this meeting, a subscription list be opened, so that persons sympathising with this movement may have an opportunity of joining therein." Mr. Barve remarked that Mr. Mandlik's career for the last thirty-five years had been throughout one of general usefulness, whether as a Government servant, a Municipal Corporator, or a member of the Bombay and Viceregal Legislative Councils. In the affairs of the Bombay Municipality, he had taken much lively interest in promoting its welfare. In the Bombay Legislative Council, too, he had worked hard in the interests of the Khotes of the Koncan with great success, which facts were well known to all; and Mr. Barve thought he need hardly say anything more about it here. Mr. Mandlik's services richly deserved recognition at the hands of the general public. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding at the meeting and for the use of his hall, which was seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim; and the proceedings terminated.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE dinner of the Elphinstonians on Saturday was followed by a theatrical entertainment on Sunday night, at the Novelty Theatre, which was lent by the proprietors for the occasion. A large number of native ladies and gentlemen had responded to the invitation of the managing committee, and by the hour fixed for the performance the theatre was filled in all its parts by a brilliant assemblage. The programme was rather ambitious, there being a long dialogue taken from Shakspeare's Richard III. in addition to a couple of light pieces. The players were all young Elphinstonians, and as most of them have been figuring before their friends every year at these entertainments, their acting was free from the embarrassment which is often experienced by a perfect novice. For amateurs, there performance was satisfactory, and they succeeded throughout an entertainment, which lasted over three hours, in keeping the audience in perfect good humour. The proceedings commenced with a farce ironically entitled "Quiet Family," in which Mr. C. S. Pavri distinguished himself as Barnaby Bibbs, the abject slave of a tyrannical home ruler. Mr. Pavri gave evidence of natural histrionic talents, and his appearance as a man armed with "Dutch courage" when he turns the tables entirely upon his termagant of a wife, was very mirth provoking. Another young man, who hid his identity by styling himself "An Amateur" in the play-bill, is a well-known figure at these annual theatricals, and in the character of a bully who constantly tyrannized over his wife, he fully answered the expectations that had been formed of his acting. Mr. N. H. Moos played the wife of Mr. Barnaby Bibbs, and in grace and action he did almost as well as a female. The piece was followed by the dialogue from Richard III. which, considering the difficulty of the task, could not be much better than it was. Then the curtain rose upon an amusing commedietta called "Keep your Temper," in which Mr. J. D. Neemuchwala played "Jack Archer," an Iago of a harmless type. His quiet acting, his imperturbable coolness, and his wonderful assurance in this character were very commendable. On the whole, it may be said that, although there were some defects of accents and pronunciations observable here and there among the amateurs, their acting showed that natives can enter into the spirit of light and humorous English pieces, and the audience evinced a quick sense of the ludicrous by readily catching and applauding smart and funny sayings. The entertainment concluded with some really excellent diaromic views exhibited by Mr. Bhedwar.

THE new Club at Simla is, it is believed, progressing apace; but up to the present moment the proceedings of the provisional committee have been kept a profound secret. The new Club will practically become in the future an Uncovenanted Service Club, though, like the Madras, Bengal, and Punjab Clubs, there will be no Service restrictions of any kind—anyone being eligible for membership provided he is not black-balled. There has been some difficulty in obtaining a convenient and available site for the Club, and this difficulty—which is not lessened by the large number of men who have put down their names to join—has not yet been definitely settled. The Club is anxious to begin operations next season, and hence it is necessary to obtain some place which would house a considerable number of members; and this, as every one who knows Simla is aware, is not easily met with. Eventually, it is believed, the intention is to build a palatial Club-house on the hill at present occupied by the Simla Bank; but this project obviously cannot be carried out by next season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade-advertisements are admitted under the scale.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

THOSE desirous of getting up 'Xmas trees can only send us age of boys and girls and total amount subscrib d, and we will gi e the best selection and value trial solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS will be pleased to hear that we have been supplying several schools and private families with 'Xmas trees presents, and ou selection has been much admired and appreciated.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

ICES, Wines, and Spirits of the best quality, English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Christmas, New Year, and Birthday Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INDIAN RAILWAYS FEEDER LINES Co., Ld.—The Registered Office of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to 39, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing P n Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots. Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN with good connections amongst Manufacturing Firms at Home is open to an offer.—Apply to T. F., care of this Paper.

THE FRENCH PROFESSOR, MR. De NAZARETH, calls our teas "delicious like French Coffees and Chocolates."—DANTRA and Co., 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN with a good acquaintance on the Piece-goods market for indent business in Greys and Bleached Goods. Apply stating salary and enclosing testimonials to "Z," care of this Paper.

LOST, on Friday evening last in the Victoria Gardens, a female SCOTCH TERRIER PUP, white with brown spot on right ear. On collar, W. Hulton. Hot l, Noers Peter. Whoever will bring the same to No. 5, P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, shall be rewarded.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad. (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

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PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

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THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

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WANTED, a CAPTAIN of good Conduct and Skill for s. s. HINDOO. Apply, with certificates, to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., care of Ebjee Sevjee, Fort, Bazar gate.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m., at Mr. Best's bungalow, a large collection of Orchids, Palms, Ferns, and other plants. Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham, and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Monsay and Co., Forwarding and Commission Agents Estate and Loan Brokers, Registry Office for domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

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SALE of copper and brass pots, old wearing apparel, cotton twist, umbrella, metal watch, one silver kudda, and one silver phool, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 1, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the same consisting of 13 copper pots, 29 brass pots, old wearing apparel, 2 embroided caps, 2 picture frames, a quantity of cotton twist, 1 knife (old), 1 metal watch, 1 silver kuddha, 1 silver phool, 1 pair shoes, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 2 copper pots, 2 brass pots, 1 old chair, 1 mill stone, 1 iron tub, 2 wooden open boxes (old) and 1 old wooden box.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

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About 65 bags of grain sweepings, &c.

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9 good spars, 1 force pump with hose, 1 saloon table, 4 benches (saloon), 1 mooring chain about 120 fathoms, 2 boats, 1 chronometer, 22 sails, 1 iron safe, 4 compasses, 3 anchors, 1 bundle rope, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money must be paid within three days from the date of the sale.

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5 cases colored prints.
1 " cashmere cloth.
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1 " colored scarfs.
1 " colored handkerchieves,
3 bales grey dhooties.
9 " grey shirtings.
7 cases white tarries.
1 " flannel.

On account of the concerned—
1 box of Brandy.
2 Do. candles.
1 cask blacking.
2 silver mounted clarionets,
2 cases olive oil.
14 casks cement.
4 speiters.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

THE quotations for Stock wired from London on Saturday show no change in any item. Silver had further advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 44 15-16d. Another extra sale of Council Bills on Calcutta, amounting to 5 lakhs, is reported at 1s. 5 5-32d., which is an advance of 1-16d. on the previous day's allotment.

The Wheat and Seed markets were unchanged, excepting that for Linseed, which was firmer at the close of the week, Calcutta Seed having recovered the late fall of 3d. per quarter to arrive *viâ* the Canal. The week's import of Linseed, at 71,000 quarters, was 33,000 quarters heavier than in the preceding week.

Our only fresh news regarding Cotton is that the Liverpool market opened firm this morning; probable Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 9,000 bales.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 7,16,553
Do. Branches	Dec.	" 34,881
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 6,34,480
Government Securities	Dec.	" 3,451
Loans	Inc.	" 44,968
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 10,86,025
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 22,543
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 24,08,486

It will be seen from the above figures that the falling off of 24 lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance was due in the main to trade requirements, which had increased since the previous week by some 17½ lakhs, Government withdrawals having also assisted in the decrease by over 7 lakhs. We are now upon the eve of the Christmas and New Year holidays, and business generally is very quiet, so that until the current of trade swells again with the new year, we need hardly look for much further movement in money.

COTTON.—We have had a tame market for the staple to-day. The advance in Exchange naturally militates against business for export, and accordingly there is little or no demand from shippers, while native dealers, without definite guidance as to the future, fear to commit themselves to any extent. The latter, however, are said to have been buyers of Bengal, which is quoted at Rs. 156 for "Good," 165 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 177 for "Fine," for this month's delivery, and Rs. 2 less for the two lower grades, and Re. 1 for the highest, for January. The few sales reported comprise 300 bales of new Bengal ready, at Rs. 163 to Rs. 176; and 200 bales of ready Dhulia at Rs. 189½ to Rs. 190 per candy. A small lot of old Compta was also taken at Rs. 166.

WHEAT has been firm, and dealers have put up quotations for old stuff, and for contracts in the new crop, half an anna per cwt. Only a small business is reported, and the market is quiet.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet and unchanged in price for old and new seed. *Rapeseed* is firm, and quoted 6 pies higher all round. *Poppyseed* is quite neglected. *Gingelly* is firm at Rs. 7-10 per cwt. for White Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-7 for Allahabad, for ready, and this month's delivery, January delivery being quoted at Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-6, respectively.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,676 bales
Wheat	9,997 cwts
Linseed	6,617 "
Rapeseed	629 "
Gingelly	7,199 "
Groundnuts	1,130 "

The Chamber's telegraphic Weather and Crop Returns issued to-day report favourably of the Wheat, Linseed, and Gingelly crops, except in Cawnpore, where the Linseed crop required rain. The news regarding Cotton is satisfactory both from the Broach and Dhollerah districts, and with reference to the latter, it is stated that there is further improvement in the plants at Bhownuggur.

FREIGHTS show no change in quotations for ready cargo, but the market may be called dull; and in the absence of further business of importance to test them, rates are to some extent nominal.

EXCHANGE opened at an advance of 1-16d. on Saturday's rates both for demand Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits; and the market continuing strong throughout the day, a further rise of 1-32d. in the former and of 1-16 to 3-32d. in the latter was established, a moderate amount of Bank Paper having been sold, and a fair business having been done in Mercantile Bills. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d. to 15-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·84½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at ⅛ below Saturday's closing price for Fours, and subsequently, in a quiet market the rate fell to 98¾, at which we close for cash, forward quotations being 98 3-16 for January, and 97⅞ for the February account. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at 104, but the price is nominal for this denomination.

SHARES continue quiet on the whole, though there has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, the business reported resulting in an advance of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 7½ in Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and of a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Khimji; and of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo. In Press Shares, Bombay, Mofussil, and New Indian, are all Rs. 2½ lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	793½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	118xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,800	250	25	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	5
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 6	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 3	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	50	500	500	Rs. 7	
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 7	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	45	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th Dec. as compared with the statement of the 10th Dec.:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 10. Rs.	Dec. 17. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,05,689	45,89,136
do. do. at Branches	12,85,773	12,50,892
Other Deposits	3,23,03,832	3,16,69,352
Post Bills	17,535	17,798
Cash Credits undrawn	14,67,656	14,70,060
	5,28,80,485	5,14,96,738
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	45,66,867	45,53,416
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,95,663	35,61,789
Loans, on Security of do.	32,56,479	33,01,447
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,922	4,150
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,95,38,917	2,06,24,972
Stamps	24,266	35,576
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,160 Amt. applied in reduction 4,85,000	3,01,170	3,01,160
Bullion	5,25,164	4,19,164
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,58,167	10,80,710
Cash and Currency Notes	2,00,19,840	1,76,11,354
	5,28,80,485	5,14,96,738

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEBBER—At Girton House, Bombay, of dysentery, Jane Ann, widow of the late Rev. Philip Webber, of Bangalore, aged 63. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACHARD—December 11, at Calcutta, the wife of F H Achard, of a son.

STEWART—December 12, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Alick Stewar, Bamandanga, Dooars, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BULL—ROWAT—December 9, at Coombergram, Cachar, by the Rev J Townley Crossfield, Archibald Arthur Bull, Scottpore, Tea Company, Cachar, to Margaret Watson, daughter of Robert Rowat, Esq, Prospect Hill House, Paisley.

DEATH.

STEWART—December 13 at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Alick, the infant son of Mr Alick and Mrs Alick Stewart.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1887.

SIR CHARLES DILKE in his second paper on the British Army, which has just appeared in the December number of the *Fortnightly Review*, deals with the waste and weakness of our present military system as a preliminary to an exposition of his views as to how we can get the system which we want. As this article is if possible more pessimistic and more alarmist—if not more alarming—than the first, it is satisfactory to find that the writer is of opinion that a general war is unlikely at the present moment. In view of the Conference just held at Berlin, which is stated to have for its object the consideration of the military situation in which Austria finds herself *vis à vis* of Russia, the assurance of Sir Charles Dilke that an immediate war is not probable, is comforting. In no other point can any comfort be found, except indeed it be in the reflection which arises from a perusal of his pages, but things are so bad that they could not possibly be worse, and that being at the worst they will mend. Of the interest and value of much of the information which is given in abundance, there can be no question. The ex-member for Chelsea speaks in the fulness of knowledge of the politics of Europe, and he is in a position to gauge the exact value of official and demi-official hints and disavowals. We may accept as perfectly accurate the statement that Prince Bismarck expressed freely his desire that England in her own interest should pursue a more active policy in the East, and that he desired that England should join the alliance of the Central Powers. The object sought was to get the support of the British fleet in the case of certain eventualities, so as to prevent the destruction of the fleet of Italy by the fleet of France. England would not be asked for a single soldier, as the Central Powers would have the support of 300,000 Italians if the coasts of Italy were protected and guaranteed against present invasion. Sir Charles Dilke affirms that Lord Salisbury has, as it is somewhat enigmatically expressed, "gone a certain direction in the way of compliance with the wishes of the Central Powers," but he has refused to go the whole way. The suggestion is thrown out that Lord Salisbury was apprehensive that his composite majority in Parliament might not support him in a course which would look like a guarantee to Germany for Alsace-Lorraine. The implication is that Lord Salisbury has agreed to uphold the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, but not on the Rhine. A recent telegram has shown that there is an understanding which for Mediterranean politics places the British fleet abreast of the three Powers. It is a question which requires grave consideration whether England can be a party to an alliance for a localised war, and escape entanglement if it become general. A war cannot easily be localised, and it must be very difficult to localise an alliance.

However this may be, the complete alliance which Prince Bismarck desired and Austria and Italy sought, has not been entered into by Lord Salisbury, and Sir Charles Dilke asks whether the Empire has the strength to protect itself under certain circumstances. He points out that it is not the unsuccessful soldiers who are the most persistent grumblers as to our present position. Men who have attained positions of pre-eminence and have little further promotion to look forward to, are the most ready to acknowledge that things are very unsatisfactory. He divides these military men of high position into two categories, those who adopt the home point of view, which is most familiar to them, and others the Indian; while he himself considers the questions that arise from an imperial point of view, neither specially home nor specially Indian. He repudiates the opinion imputed to him that we ought to create an army on the Continental scale which would render the conscription necessary. But his preference for conscription is implied when he says that he has no personal objection to it, and would have gladly served himself, or have seen his son compelled to serve; yet he recognises that the conscription is impossible in India. The majority of English people prefer to pay millions of money than endure the conscription, and he holds they are so far right, for a sufficient number of men can be obtained without it. But we must have a force which can defend the Empire by striking a blow in return against aggressors, and he maintains that India cannot be defended by merely resisting an attack upon the Indian frontier. This brings us to the consideration of the large portion of an exhaustive article which is devoted to the problem of Indian defence. With the question of home defence we must now tarry a little, inasmuch as the conditions affecting it modify the conditions under which the defence of India has to be provided for. From this point of view it is relevant to our immediate purpose that Sir Charles Dilke very trenchantly comments on what he calls the "Treasury notion" of what is the proper relation of the State to the Army in peace and war. Old fashioned Liberals and Lord Randolph Churchill are, he holds, alike imbued with the Treasury notion, that in time of peace we should cut down the estimates—resisting the "services," and customers of that sort—but in time of war "give our generals their head." It used to be possible in former days to prepare by extreme economy in time of peace for wild waste when war broke out. The danger is that in these times we might be crushed in a few days before we had time to squander our gold. This possibility would paralyse the defence of the Empire and cause the destruction of our trade by the concentration under the pressure of panic of the whole Navy in the Channel. The writer has read of the Battle of Dorking, and his mind is full of the idea that our fleet is at the mercy of a new invention which may be secretly developed and suddenly used. Both Germany and France have shells in large quantities filled with "high explosives." The Americans and the Italians are inventing air-guns for discharging such shells. That combination, or any other similar invention might make our whole fleet obsolete. Here we seem to be reading a chapter in one of Jules Verne's realistic romances, and can only take breath to express the hope that the evil hour which sees the whole British fleet made obsolete will not leave the others to flout their insolent flags over the insulted ocean. Will not all the fleets of the world be stricken with the same paralysis? The Silver Streak will still exist, even though by the hypothesis any one of a dozen possible inventions may render it impossible for any ship to float upon it. More practical seems the criticism which points to the fact that while Italy can make up her mind as to her armaments and make practical experiments which lead to practical results, we cannot as yet decide whether our guns should disappear into pits on the Moncrieff system, or whether they should be placed in bomb-proof cupolas. The Italians have armed Spezzia with 120-ton guns, placed in cupolas which can resist the battering of a 110-ton gun at short range During the late scare Portsmouth was found to be exposed to danger, and the deficiencies have not yet been fully made good. Gibraltar if bombarded by an iron-clad, would have to trust to the fire of four guns only—two of them old muzzle-loaders and two of them 100-ton guns.

To put the case in a nutshell, the Navy is not in a position to guard every position at once, its line being long and in some places weak; the French could concentrate a fleet which could take on board sufficient infantry for a rush on a fortress, which would be held, while artillery and cavalry were brought up and disembarked. The Mersey, the Tyne, the Clyde, and the Firth of Forth are declared to be in danger, the fate of Edinburgh depending on four guns. This assumed, or at all events stated, it is clear that our fleet cannot alone defend the British shores, and all the outlying frontiers of the Empire. There is no salvation even in the alliance of Italy, with her big ironclads: "What is to prove to us that there is no risk in the event of a general war of the cession of the Italian ironclads to another Power, and of their ultimate use against ourselves; even though Italy were friendly. The French have splendid dockyards for executing repairs, and an enormous reserve of trained seamen to fight the foreign ships that they might capture, or obtain as the result of fortunate operations upon land." This the very croak of the raven telling us that "never more" will anything go right again for us, but that unmerciful disaster will follow thick and follow faster, till we reach the dread Plutonian shore. Is there any Power that now exists or that ever did exist, which could stand against every imaginable presumption or possibility of evil? This is pessimism run mad, and no one need give it more heed than his temperament necessitates. Scepticism is the beginning of wisdom. We are asked to accept as a reasonable basis of calculation a series of unheard-of misfortunes which can no more be expected to befall them than the grand crash which Professor Huxley warns us may at any moment put an end to the world and every living creature now existing on its surface. We pause here, for we are now prepared to see the prospects of India in the possible future sketched with the same dark pencil which pictures the Italian fleet ceded to France, and manned with French Tars for the final invasion of England—an England betrayed and quite fast asleep even after all the warnings of the *Fortnightly Review*. India may have to fight not only Russia but Nepaul; not only the Ghoorkhas, but China behind them. There is just the faint hope that Russia might be bled to death by an Indian lancet applied to Vladivostock; this and the chapter of accidents may save us, even as things stand. But in the ordinary course we shall come to grief if we do not (1) amalgamate the three Presidential armies into one army; (2) get rid of the Presidential Governors as well as the Presidential armies; (3) re-establish the local European Army which was amalgamated with her Majesty's Army at the cost of the White Mutiny. When we come to these proposals and find that they are sustained by arithmetic assigning a population of 300,000,000 to India and a military expenditure of £12,000,000 to the Native Princes, we begin to realise the fact that it would, perhaps, be a mistake to place implicit trust in the presentment of things given by the same writer in regard to other parts of the big questions treated in these gloomy and depressing articles.

THE discussion of the abortive project for connecting Sind with Delhi by a line from Hyderabad to Pachpadra has brought into view an existing line the experience of which must be of considerable value wherever a cheap railway is needed, and wherever true economy does not forbid the cutting down of the initial expenditure to a minimum. No one has assumed that the Jodhpore line in its present condition would serve as a link in a line carrying heavy traffic, and if it were ever to perform the part that the Kurrachee scheme has assigned it a large outlay would be necessary. But the line was constructed for local traffic, and for the purpose for which it was designed it succeeds admirably. The total length of the system is 124 miles, of which sixty-four are run from Marwar Junction on the Rajputana Railway to Jodhpore, the remaining sixty constituting a branch which runs from Luni to Pachpadra. The feature of the line is its cheapness of construction and management. Including rolling stock, the total cost of the line averages only Rs. 18,500 a mile,—the lowest rate but one amongst the Native State Railways, the lowest being the Wadhwan-Morvi, which cost about Rs. 14,000 a mile. The Morvi line, however, is only a two feet six line, while the Jodhpore is metre gauge; the Morvi railway, moreover, runs for nearly twenty miles virtually on the highway. The low rate of cost is due not alone to a judicious economy, but to several favouring circumstances. The country is flat, and so embankments and cuttings have been avoided. There are few rivers, and such as there are have been crossed by bridges at low level. With a heavy rainfall this would have been impossible, but the Marwar rainfall is low, and the traffic on the line is not heavy in the rainy season, so that when the rivers are flooded and the bridges are under water, as they sometimes are, traffic is interrupted only for a day or two, and the result is not serious. Thus far the policy of the constructors in deciding to put up with temporary inconvenience of this sort rather than saddle the undertaking with a heavy expenditure on which it would be difficult to pay interest has been justified. It has been found too that a lighter permanent way than usual would suffice. Here there was a saving, as also there was in using jungle wood sleepers for about forty five miles of the line. Besides this a considerable saving has been effected on stations. Expensive buildings have been avoided. At Jodhpore itself there is a good looking and convenient station, and the railway buildings there are all that is required. But regular stations have been built only where traffic was expected, and there are only four such places. At villages where there is little traffic only chowkidar huts are built, and tickets are issued—as they are on some of the small lines in France and Wales and probably elsewhere,—by the guard, who performs his multiple functions well enough. Generally there is only one through train a day, for though the passenger traffic is large the goods traffic is light. This latter consists chiefly of sugar, piece-goods, and tobacco inwards, and wool and salt, the latter from Pachpadra, outwards. The working of the line has so far been exceedingly profitable, notwithstanding that it runs through a land by no means flowing with milk and honey. It is, in its way, and with its earnings so far averaging ten per cent., a model line. But it can only be copied where the local conditions which have favoured cheap construction prevail, and it cannot be pointed to as a pattern for universal imitation.

THE Senate of the Bombay University last evening carried by a large majority Mr. Oxenham's amendment for referring the University Bill to a Select Committee. It is difficult to see how any other decision could have been arrived at. The chief objection that was raised to it was that it would entail delay. But the mills of the new project will grind very slowly, and even if there should be delay in carrying it into operation its passage is not urgent, and we have not heard that the Government or anyone else desires to see it passed into law by any particular day. The other argument seems to have been that after the Committee has reported on the Bill the position of the Senate would not be different from what it now is. If that is a sound argument then the appointment of committees is a vain expedient which Corporations careful of their time will avoid in future. We shall have an opportunity, however, of seeing if a committee is the entirely useless instrument of inquiry that it seems last night to have been deemed to be. The Committee will presumably report upon the Bill, and helped by its report we suspect that the Senate will be in a much better position to deal with the matter than it appeared to be on Saturday and yesterday.

AS the postponement of the proposed Camp of Exercise, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Poona District, may cause undue apprehension among those unacquainted with the facts, we have been requested to explain that cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the district during the whole of the monsoon. During the month of November there were cases in several villages, probably due to the dispersion of the pilgrims who had attended the Alandi and Pandharpur Ashadbi fairs. There were in all 132 cases in 23 villages during that month, resulting in 64 deaths. Of these only two cases occurred in the Sirur Taluka, the latest on the 17th November, and there has been no case reported within thirty miles of that cantonment since. There have been a few isolated cases in three talukas during the present month, chiefly in villages forty miles from Poona on the Nasik road. The remainder of the district has been absolutely free during the present month. The disease has at no time assumed an epidemic form.

THE Senate of the Bombay University met yesterday in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall to resume the debate on Professor Oxenham's motion to refer the Draft Act to consolidate and amend the acts relating to the University of Bombay, to a special committee. The debate was protracted to a late hour, the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, Professor Hathornthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Latham, and others spoke in support of the motion, as being the only business-like way in which they could treat so important a measure as a bill which would reform their whole constitution. The Hon. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. Hakim opposed Professor Oxenham's amendment on the ground of its futility and the delay it would necessarily entail. They pointed out that after the report on the Bill came from the select committee the Senate's position in the matter would not in the slightest degree be bettered. Dr. Peterson proposed that the present meeting should be dissolved, and another called a fortnight hence, when members of the Senate would have time to consider the bill and send in their amendments. This proposition was lost by 30 votes against 25. Professor Oxenham's amendment was then carried by a large majority. A committee consisting of Messrs. Birdwood, Telang, Latham, T. Cooke, Apte, and Dr. Hojel, and the heads of colleges and arts of medicine and science was appointed to consider the bill, and the meeting was adjourned to the 1st February next.

WE learn from a telegram from Hongkong, dated yesterday, that the total sales of Indian yarn amounted to 6,900 bales during the previous fortnight, exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars, and that at Shanghai, at Rs. 205½ per 100 taels. Market dull.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Ballaarat yesterday were the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Lord Tenterden, Sir W. de Souza, Sir Charles and Lady Elliot, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. J. C. Anderson, of the Bombay Bar, and Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., has left Ceylon for Calcutta, intending to spend six weeks in Northern India before returning to his parliamentary duties.

MR. GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, has returned to Calcutta from his Madras tour.

THE Government has exempted Foreign Consuls in India from the payment of income-tax on their official salaries and fees.

THERE seems to be a large trade done between Monghyr and Calcutta in the muzzle-loading guns manufactured at the former place. The total number of guns turned out at Monghyr last year was 2,631, of which as many as 2,253 were exported, chiefly to Calcutta.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S lecture at Oxford on the ancient capitals of the Bengal Delta will appear in the *Nineteenth Century* of January. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of original water-colour drawings of the Ganges from near its source to the delta.

THERE is no further news of importance from Nepaul. All is reported to be quiet at Katamandu, and nothing has yet been heard of Ranbir Jung and his party, although, two days ago, they were said to have got within twelve miles of the capital. It is thought by those who are well-informed that, had the original story not been exaggerated, news of importance from Katmandu would already have been forthcoming. According to native reports from the frontier, Ranbir Jung had only 200 followers, most of whom were armed with the khookerie. The Maharaja Bira Sumsher Jung, the Prime Minister, on hearing of the invasion sent a force to the frontier, and at Yabawa the two parties met. Several of the Sardars leaders were captured, and he himself, with his chief supporters, were forced to seek refuge in a neighbouring village. If this report is correct of course the attempt has ended in failure.

THE march of the southernmost of the four columns, which were to have co operated for the pacification of the Yaw country, has, it is stated, been countermanded, on account of local disturbances. This column was to have started from Salenmyo and worked upwards by way of Minlin and Launghse towards the rendezvous at Gangaw, but the country about Salen is so much disturbed that it is thought inadvisable to move the troops for the present. The other columns are by this time well under weigh. The first, under command of Colonel Gatacre, 23rd Bombay Infantry, left Pakoko for Pouk on the 1st instant. Its strength is two guns of No 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, 60 Rifle Brigade mounted infantry, 40 rifles of the same corps, and about 500 sepoys from the 23rd Bombay Infantry. The second column (Captain Scallon) was to leave Myaing three days later, and consists of the remainder of the 23rd Bombay, about 60 of whom are employed as mounted infantry. These columns were to push due westwards across the Yaw country and meet in about a fortnight's time at Thileng, thence moving together northwards to Gangaw. There they are to be joined by the northern column that is marching from the Chindwin up the Myitha. Between them these three bodies marching through and through the district ought to produce the desired moral effect.

THE Vienna newspapers publish a telegram from Genoa, stating that the British Consul there has been instructed to secure a suitable villa at San Remo for the Queen, as Her Majesty intends to spend some time near her daughter, the German Crown Princess, early in January.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE AUSTRIAN MOBILISATION.

RUSSIA AND PRINCE FERDINAND.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The political scare on the Continent is now subsidising, and it is not anticipated there will be an immediate disturbance of the peace.

The arrangements for mobilising the Austrian army are in a backward state, and Austria desires an excuse for getting ready.

It is believed that Russia will be temporarily [illegible] by the overthrow of Prince Ferdinand [illegible] Bulgaria.

The tone of the Vienna newspapers is very [illegible], and they furiously threaten dismemberment of the Russian Empire in Europe.

It is expected that there will be a revival of the present troubles and possibly a war next spring.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

VIENNA, DEC. 18.

A special meeting of the Council of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers was held to-day, and after some deliberation it was decided that twenty millions florins should be devoted to the purchase of equipments and for the hutting of troops in Galicia.

It was also decided to make no increase in the forces at present guarding the frontier unless further concentration of Russian troops takes place.

THE GERMAN WAR COUNCIL.

BERLIN, DEC. 18.

General Bronsart von Schellendorff, Minister of War, was also present at the Conference with the Emperor William on Saturday.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Parliament will meet on February 9th.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN.

ROME, DEC. 18.

His Holiness the Pope, when receiving the Duke of Norfolk, expressed the most cordial feelings towards England and toward the Queen.

THE EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 18.

Ismail Pacha, Ex-Khedive of Egypt, has been accorded permission to reside in Constantinople.

LORD REAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 19.

To-day the Governor visited the experimental well on the banks of the Sabarmati, where pumping operations were proceeding. The pumping apparatus is found to supply 880 gallons per minute and is believed capable of supplying the entire city. His Excellency congratulated the Municipal Commissioners on the success of the scheme, but pointed out the necessity for the speedy construction of efficient drains for the disposal of the surplus water and for more certain preservation of public health. The Governor then visited the Judicial Courts, the Gaekwar's Hivali, the site of which is desired for the Guzerat College. H. E. also visited the Jail.

POONA AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanika Sabha a public meeting to elect delegates for the National Congress was held this evening. Sixteen names were proposed and passed. The delegates include a Maratha and a Parsee gentleman.

THE ILLNESS OF SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 19.

Sir Charles Aitchison has been suffering from fever. It seems likely he may be temporarily incapacitated for work, in which case the Public Service Commission's report will suffer delay.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission had settled a new line up to Murghab river on the 8th instant, and the last pillar on this section was expected to be built by the 18th. The party will then march towards the Oxus to mark a strip of territory east of Dukchi.

All is well by latest accounts and work is going on smoothly and rapidly.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN DURBAR.

The Lieutenant-Governor held a divisional durbar to-day, at which a large number of native gentlemen were present.

THE REVOLT IN NEPAUL.

There was a certain amount of dispersing among Ranbir Jung's party after the skirmish in which they were defeated, but none have yet re-crossed the frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The Anchor Line s.s. Persia left for Bombay to day.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollers	4 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ do. do.	74¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 15-16

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

AT the risk of being considered singular in the opinion, I feel bound to say that, so far as my observation goes, the much-talked of *voyage de propagande*, if Mr. Goschen will permit the expression, has not created the impression here that was expected. Possibly—one can hardly say probably—it may have had or will have the desired effect; but in England, according to present appearances, the zeal and courage of Lord Hartington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been to a large extent thrown away. I shall not perhaps be very wide of the mark if I attribute the partial failure of the Dublin demonstration to the unfortunate action of Mr. Howard Vincent and his friends at Oxford last week, which has done the Unionist cause more harm than is possible for people at a distance to comprehend. The Liberal Unionists, or at least that portion of them who are not in general sympathy with the Conservatives, are, it is not too much to say, burning with indignation, but, unlike Mr. John Bright, they are able to conceal their feelings from the irreverent gaze of scoffing Gladstonians. While the official organ of the Hartingtonians mildly observes that the decision respecting Fair Trade of the Conservative Conference is "much to be regretted," and implores the Tory Party not "to raise"—it has already raised—"a question which, they know well, must be most unacceptable to the great majority of their Liberal allies," Mr. [illegible] writing to a correspondent declares [illegible]:—"You have observed what the Conservatives have been saying at Oxford. They return, shall I say like a dog to his vomit? They very slowly accept new teachings and new opinions, and the old delusions still attach to them; but they are all confusion and know not what they ask." No wonder the *Times* rebukes Mr. Bright for the "aggressiveness" of his language when the editor of that journal has been proclaiming daily for the past eighteen months that the old political differences have disappeared, and that there is now a complete identity between the views of Liberals and Conservatives.

That comforting but very unreal theory has at all events been blown to the winds, and it is beginning to be generally admitted that the political millenium when the Conservative lion shall lie down with the Liberal lamb is not quite so near as some people have been thinking. It is said that Mr. Goschen was not informed beforehand what the Conservative Caucus intended doing, and that he spoke his mind very freely about the insanity of the course adopted. Lord Salisbury personally does not appear to have been to blame in the matter. There would seem to be some truth in the charge that Mr. Bowle is so fond of bringing against the Prime Minister that he lives up in the clouds and allows his functions as head of the Conservative Party to be performed by underlings. The attempt to make a scape-goat of Mr. Howard Vincent is resented by that not overwise gentleman, who explains that before deciding to move his resolution he was careful, as might be supposed, "to take the counsel of those who from their position would be most likely to know if it would cause any Ministerial inconvenience." The wire pullers, who did not dissuade him from the action he proposed to himself, must be singularly deficient in sagacity, and they thoroughly deserve the hard things that will be said of them when the mischief they have caused comes to be fully realized. The Liberals manage their Caucus meetings better than this.

One irrevocable and important effect of the decision of the Oxford delegates has been to infuse new hopes into the managers of the Fair Trade League, and they have come forward with a request for £100,000 to propagate their views. Simultaneously with the publication of their letter there appeared in the *Standard* a leading article, which I should think will be scattered broadcast as a leaflet of the Cobden Club. The Fair Trade agitation is described as "obscure," and the leaders, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Farrer Eckroyd and the rest, as "fussy, well-meaning, but thoughtless and ignorant busybodies," who, without knowing it, are "bent upon the destruction of this Empire." I happened to be intimately acquainted with one of the gentlemen who signed the letter which has excited the wrath of the principal Conservative journal, and I saw him a few hours after the *Standard* article appeared. I asked him what he thought of it. He tried to laugh it off, and quoted to me the testimony of Mr. John Morley as to the spread of Fair Trade principles. I could see, however, that he felt keenly the criticism of "that Mudford," as he styled the editor of the *Standard*, and that he really did not think the admissions of Mr. Morley any real compensation for the fierce denunciations of a journal which might have been expected to be, if not friendly, at all events neutral. It will be interesting to see whether the League will in spite of "that Mudford" get its hundred thousand pounds.

If the object of the Hartington-Goschen Mission was merely to emphasize the fact that the Conservative Colony in Dublin is mainly opposed to the National movement, it has accomplished that object. Of course, that was not the sole or indeed the most important object. The fact was known to everyone before Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen proclaimed it. As Lord Hartington's was the principal speech on Tuesday, Mr. Goschen's was the principal one on Wednesday. His arrival in Dublin was anticipated by the leading Nationalist journal with an attack on Mr. Goschen that would have done credit to Mr. Labouchere, and perhaps it is not surprising that the Chancellor of the Exchequer decided to pay back the *Freeman's Journal* in its own coin. He made much of the misstatement that he had been going up and down England declaring William O'Brien deserved five years' penal servitude. The declaration in question, or one very like it, was made probably in a moment of heat by Sir R. Webster, the Attorney-General. His predecessor, Sir Charles Russell, speaking as an Irishman, has just been describing the "feeling of sickening despair" of English statesmen ever learning the rudiments of the Irish Question that came over him when he read the recent speech of Lord Salisbury. The "absolutely blank" minds that Mr. Goschen treated with so much contempt are not all on one side.

If the present tone of the *Times* is not quite so jubilant as it was a few weeks ago, the change may be partially accounted for by the not very dignified figure that it has been cutting lately. Its latest attack on Mr. Parnell because he has chosen (so it is said) to live in one of the suburbs of the Metropolis under an assumed name is a case in point. Some of the strongest comments on this singular intrusion upon a politician's personal affairs have been made by Unionist papers. Had the fact, if it be a fact, been announced as an ordinary item of news no one could have objected that the employment of a big head line and leaded type conveyed the impression to guileless persons that Mr. Parnell's alleged concealment at Brockley was connected with the Dynamite Plot which is now being investigated at Bowstreet Police Court. After the adulation to which he has been accustomed of late from his journalistic satellites Mr. George Buckle must have been surprised when he read in the *St. James's Gazette* that "the *Times* does not improve its character for discretion by the fuss it makes over the discovery that Mr. Parnell has been living *incognito*;" but he must have had a still more unpleasant fifteen minutes on Sunday morning when he saw that he was accused by the *Observer*, of all papers, of "having disregarded the sanctity of private life in order to damage a political opponent." Even the *Saturday Review* this week has a fling at the oracle of Printing House Square for its "rather foolish" remarks on Lord Salisbury's Oxford speech, so that altogether the editor of the *Times* is being assailed all round. *Apropos* of the *Times* I may mention here that, according to those who ought to know, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell in his action against that journal is not acting in friendly collusion with the authors of "Parnellism and Crime," though he is not actuated by any desire to help any member of the party with which he was formerly associated. He has not yet forgiven Mr. Parnell for having dispensed with his services, and although in serving the *Times* he is primarily, indeed I may say solely, concerned for his own reputation, he probably would not be sorry if one result of the coming trial should be to damage his former political leader.

The result of the Dulwich election is not one that either party can be greatly pleased with, least of all the Conservatives, who polled nearly four hundred votes less than they did in 1885, when the Liberals were united. I should not have been surprised if the balance had been the other way. The election, whatever may be claimed for it on other grounds, shows that the recent disturbances in London have not injured the Liberal Party amongst their middle and upper class supporters. From the first, you will remember, I said that the demonstrations of the unemployed were raised from insignificance to importance first by the exaggerations of sensational reporters and next by the unnecessary fears of Mr. Matthews and Sir Charles Warren. This has since been admitted in the most complete manner by the ultra-Conservative *St. James's Gazette* and by Mr. Bennett Burleigh in the article which he contributes to this month's *Contemporary Review*. I am not surprised that timid people should have been alarmed, as the bulk of them could only form their conclusions from the daily papers, and had not an opportunity of checking the statements of unveracious pressmen as I had. I will back a London reporter against any reporter in the world for exaggeration. If a hundred persons at the outside assemble near Palace Yard to cheer Mr. Gladstone on some big Parliamentary night they are magnified into "an immense and enthusiastic crowd;" if the Queen, when she comes to town, drives along the Mall to call on the Duchess of Cambridge and is saluted by the persons who happen to be passing along the road at the time, we read next day that "her Majesty was loudly cheered by the crowds that lined the thoroughfare." I might multiply instances of the kind which have come under my own observation, but I do not blame the reporters so much as those above them.

Although Mr. Balfour is very popular with his political friends just now, there is no truth in the rumour that he is to succeed Mr. W. A. Smith in the leadership of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith sooner or later will be kicked up-stairs, but Lord Salisbury thinks it advisable that for the present, one of the partners in what Lord Randolph calls the firm of Marshall and Snelgrove, should remain in the Lower House. Mr. Smith, after the deterioration his portly frame suffered by the labours of last sessions, may not prove equal to another seven or eight months of the same worry and anxiety. If he should break down his place will not be taken either by Mr. Balfour, or, as some suppose, by Lord Randolph Churchill, but by Mr. Goschen. That, at all events, is Lord Salisbury's wish and determination if he should not find his regular followers in the House of Commons object to being led by a man who still, strange as it may seem, poses as a Liberal. "*Il reviendra*" the rank and file have been saying of our English Boulanger, if I may so describe Lord Randolph, but if circumstances should lead to Mr. Goschen being called upon to drive the Ministerial team, the ex-Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer will certainly not be inclined to take a back-seat.

The Christmas number of *Truth* ought to yield a good deal of amusement to Indian readers. It was published last night, and I have only had time to turn over its pages and laugh at F. C. Gould's uncommonly clever caricatures. Lord Cross and "Dicky" Temple are most inimitably hit off. The hero is the Indian Prince Olecur, and his adventures during the Jubilee festivities are narrated with great spirit, not to say fidelity. Lord Dufferin's conversation with the Prince before the latter starts is a trifle sarcastic. What All the same, there is good, and good-natured, fooling in the publication.

I formed one of the large audience of ladies and gentlemen who assembled in the theatre of the London University on Monday night to hear the paper contributed to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. A. D. Carey, of the Bombay Civil Service, on his recent journey in Chinese Turkistan and Northern Tibet. The attendance was one of the largest and most influential I have seen at Burlington House, and it is a pity that Mr. Carey could not have been present to hear the many complimentary things that were said about him by the chairman (General R Strachey), General Walker, Colonel Yule and Sir Thomas Wade. Mr. Carey's interesting, instructive and modest paper was well supplemented by the information respecting previous travels in the same regions that was given by General Walker, who made it clear that Mr. Carey in covering an immense length of entirely new route has rendered very valuable services to geography. The proceedings were protracted beyond the usual hour, but so interesting did the audience find the paper and the discussion that scarcely anybody went away until the meeting was over. An intimation was made that the Royal Geographical Society would probably soon hear of a military officer who has accomplished a journey through the same region as that traversed by Mr. Carey.

A more melancholy history than that told in the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday and resumed this morning has not been related for many a day. I refer to the examination by Mr. Sidney Woolf of a late Liberal Under-Secretary in the Local Government office, Mr. W. C. Borlase, ex-M.P. for Mid-Cornwall. I will not tell the pitiful story here. You are sure to take it from the *Times* for your news-columns, to afford an instance of "how we live now" in England. I will give a few facts not likely to appear in the public prints. In all my experience I never met a man who had such fair opportunities in life as Mr. Borlase had. While only thirty years of age he was elected M.P. for one of the divisions of his native county, Cornwall, a county in which his family has had an abiding place for more than five centuries. An only son, he inherited the modest family estate and married a quiet gentlewoman, daughter of a clergyman in Gloucestershire, by whom, fortunately, he has had no children. After his University studies at Oxford were over he made a tour of the world, spending some months in India, and wrote a most entertaining book of travels. Among all the M. P.'s for Cornwall he was the most popular, Mr. Leonard Courtney, although a Cornishman, being nowhere in comparison with him. A man of very pleasing exterior and genial manners he became very popular in London as well as elsewhere. He spoke not often in the House but generally with success. He became an agricultural reformer and was elected, in 1883, President of the Farmers' Alliance, a body at that time of great influence. In those days I tried, but most ineffectually, to get him to take up Indian affairs and to step into the place left vacant by Mr. Fawcett. All in vain: I could not get him to touch your Empire's affairs. He had troops of friends, some of whom were ready to give him any kind of aid likely to help him up the political and social ladders. It was occasion of surprise to no one when Mr. Gladstone in 1885 associated him with Mr. Chamberlain at the Local Government Board. Installed in office it seemed as if in him were to be found a useful public servant and one who would rise to a great height in the councils of his party. Just at that time, however, his most intimate friends observed that something was wrong with him. To all appearances he was living modestly; his wife was with him in London and, having no family, a small flat served their purpose. But he was eternally wanting money. To his colleagues in certain political enterprises with which he was connected he made application for temporary loans on the most specious of pretexts. From one he got a thousand pounds, from another two hundred and fifty, from a third three hundred, from a fourth two hundred and seventy-five, and from a former Parliamentary colleague, four thousand; in few cases was the receipt acknowledged, and in no instance was there any effort at repayment. All his friends, ladies and gentlemen, were placed in the same way: friends failing, the Jews were resorted to and big loans obtained. Bankruptcy impended. The seat in the House of Commons was resigned. A petition in the Bankruptcy Court was filed. Immediately the facts leaked out. Folly of the most stupid character and extravagance of a disgraceful kind were disclosed. Soon after he came to London in 1883 Mr. Borlase made the acquaintance of a woman of Spanish extraction living in Hyde Park Place and entered into immoral relations with her. He paid her regularly £25 a week—two-thirds at least of his inherited income, and, besides, lavished money upon her in the most reckless fashion. At one time he gave her six hundred pounds in bank notes, at another five hundred, paid a milliner's and dressmaker's bill amounting to over four hundred pounds, furnished a house, bought jewellery, and generally acted as a very wealthy fool might act,—only he was not wealthy. Some of the follies related are scarcely credible. I am told Madame (!) de Quiros is anxious to-day to give evidence against her former lover and, if she is permitted, the details she will volunteer will be more piquant than creditable. The worst feature in the whole business is the woman's entering the house, with Mr. Borlase, where he and his wife were living, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and going to Mrs. Borlase's bed-room, Mr. Borlase being all the while present, telling of her paramour's infidelities!

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THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 17.

TO-DAY his Excellency received deputations from (1) the Talukdars, (2) the Gujarat Vernacular Society, and (3) the Gujarat College Committee, who presented addresses.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and our brother thakores and talukdars of Gujarat under civil jurisdiction, beg leave respectfully to welcome your Excellency on this distinguished occasion of your visit to Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat. The visits of viceroys and governors generally afford an occasion for pressing on their attention grievances of some kind or other. We approach your Excellency with no such intention on the present occasion. The task of representing to your Excellency the wants and requirements of this city we have left to its several public bodies which are best qualified to perform it. Our mission is to accord to your Excellency a sincere and hearty welcome on the part of our own body. There are still surviving among us many who may be said to stand with one foot on the past and the other planted on the present, and when their experiences of former times recall to mind the nature of the visits paid by the representatives of the preceding governments we cannot but view the visits of British pro-consuls with feelings of lively satisfaction. The visits of the former brought annually to our doors armed mercenaries and Mulukgiri forces, which offered us the alternative of a heavy ransom or the ruin and devastation of our villages and homesteads. The visits of the latter bring to our doors ever-increasing inroads of railways and electric telegraphs, schools and colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, and offer us the benefits of civilization and prosperity. The former left legacies of evil; the latter bequeath material, moral, and intellectual well-being. Such being the nature of the mission on which our gracious Sovereign deputes her representatives from the far west, we anticipate much good from your Excellency's administration, and conclude with once more expressing our joyous satisfaction at your and her Excellency Lady Reay's visit to this historic city of Ahmedabad.

The following was the address of the Gujarat Vernacular Society:—

In soliciting your Excellency's permission to nominate your Excellency a patron of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, we, the members of the managing committee of the Society, beg to give the following brief account of the institution:—This Society was started with the object of preserving the ancient and promoting the growth of the modern literature of Gujarat in the year 1848. The credit of the foundation of the institution is due to the late lamented A. K. Forbes, whose disinterested efforts secured for it the aid of native chiefs, rajas, and enlightened gentlemen. The means by which the Society seeks to carry out its objects may be briefly enumerated as follows:—*(a)* The employment of able scholars to write useful and entertaining works in Gujarati. *(b)* Encouragement of writers by holding out and awarding prizes to works on subjects selected by the Society. *(c)* Securing copies of old useful manuscripts. *(d)* The publication of a monthly magazine. *(e)* Patronizing authors by purchasing copies of their works. *(f)* The publication and sale of Gujarati works at cheapest possible prices. *(g)* Undertaking the management of memorial and other funds intended for the aid of literary and educational activity. The usefulness of the Society in the direction last noticed is daily increasing. It encourages small endowments, the management of which, in the absence of a Society like this would have been impracticable. Thus in the course of a few years since the Society commenced to undertake such work funds to the total of Rs. 36,000 have been placed under the management of the Society. Together with these the funds of the Society amount to Rs. 71,100. The great interest your Excellency has been known to take in the growth of all kinds of education and especially of industrial and primary education leads the committee to think that it is a great honour to the Society to associate your Excellency's name with that of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda as a patron of this institution, and the committee hopes that by your Excellency's direction and other aid the Society will prosper highly, and will be able better than heretofore to accomplish the objects it has set before itself. The managing committee of the Gujarat Vernacular Society is humbly of opinion that the exclusion of vernaculars from the curriculum for the Degree Examinations of the University makes the younger generations of students indifferent to the cultivation of the knowledge of the vernaculars, and this leads further to the scarcity of vernacular writers, and the indifferent quality of the writings of those few who undertake to write in vernacular languages. The committee hopes that your Excellency will be able to promote the object of the Society by inducing the University to make room for the vernaculars in its curriculum. The Society proposes shortly to make a representation to the University on the subject. Thanking your Excellency in the name of the Society for having honoured it by cheerfully consenting to listen to this humble request.

THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

In the evening his Excellency attended the distribution of prizes to pupils at the Municipal schools. Many hundreds of people assembled in a large shamiana. Opening the proceedings the appended address was presented and read by Rao Saheb Runchorelal Chotalal:—

The Municipality took charge of the Vernacular Schools in the city at the end of March 1885, when the number of boys on the roll was 2,537. The School Committee was able to present 2,546 boys at the annual examination of the schools just finished by the Deputy Educational Inspector. With the existing funds at the disposal of the Municipality a greater number of boys cannot be brought under instruction. In the hands of the Government Educational Department the schools were managed with the greatest economy, and no further extension of education is possible within the present local assets and contract grant by Government, which is Rs. 3,425. At the end of the first term of the first five years an effort will be made to provide more funds for primary education and to obtain a corresponding addition from provincial revenues. In the large district of Shahpur in the city there was no school maintained or aided by the Municipality. A private school, very fairly managed, has been now opened by indigenous effort, under the auspices of the Shahpur Hitechhu Sabha. The Education Department of Government has found it fit for registration as a grant-in-aid school, and the Municipality has extended its aid to it. There was no provision for the instruction of low-caste boys in Ahmedabad, and though schools are nominally open to all classes, yet without special provisions and special facilities the children of low-caste cannot be expected to attend schools. When the fees in the High School were raised, a private English school was established by native gentlemen in the town, where instruction is now given under all standards, and where lower fees are charged than in Government schools. The Municipal Commissioners having been, as a body, of opinion that there was a large number of students who were willing to learn English but who were not able to pay fees at the increased rates, have decided to give to the school a sum of rupees one hundred a month, so long as the school is in a satisfactory condition. Whatever be the opinions of thinkers on various questions of reforms, all are agreed as to the necessity and usefulness of primary education, and it is to be hoped that more and more attention and money will be devoted to it by Government and municipalities. As the education of the country in general must necessarily be through the vernaculars, it is also to be desired that the limits of vernacular education should be extended by and by and more useful subjects should be included in the standard of vernacular studies.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Last evening H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Municipal schools, when several thousands of persons assembled. Many of the native chiefs were present, and the whole audience and school-children were accommodated in a gigantic shamiana in the compound adjoining the Collector's bungalow on the Chudder.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Runchorelal, Chotalal, President of the Municipality, read an exhaustive address treating of the progress of the schools, the full text of which was published in your columns yesterday.

Two choirs of boys—the former of Hindus, the latter Mussulmans—chanted anthems of welcome to his Excellency, following which Mr. Kavi, the blind Gujarati poet, recited a poem in praise of the great works of the British Raj in India, of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and of her representative the Governor.

His Excellency, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, then replied to the address, saying, Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen,—Suitable provision for primary education in big towns is one of the most important questions which statesmen have to solve. And the Government of India have, by the transfer of primary education to the direct charge of municipalities, shown their great confidence in the working of local self-government. I need not dwell on the very great responsibility which accrues from the trust which has been placed in the local representatives when the fostering care of future generations was committed to them. No sight can be more impressive than that of these boys assembled here to-day, as so much depends upon their future. The education given to them is the seed which can only fructify for the good if the teachers, the Municipal Commissioners, and Government co-operate heartily. In your address you have pointed out that there is no difference of opinion about the dissemination of primary education. I hitherto thought that that was an axiom, but from recent symptoms some doubt has arisen—have actually been uttered—that Government was too partial to primary education. All I can say is we fully accept the indictment, and not only plead guilty to it, but are even proud to be suspected of doing too much for the masses of the people where we ourselves feel that we are not doing. The reason is very simple. If you wish to advance secondary education and higher education you must begin by laying a solid foundation of primary education, because, if once your primary education is on the wrong tack, you cannot afterwards correct the initial mistakes in the later stages. That is why the best educationists of the present day consider that of all educational problems, that of primary education is the most vital. In case some careful observer should be inclined to draw a conclusion from my visit to this interesting scene and from my supposed neglect to visit the Guzerat College, I may perhaps save him trouble by informing him that my intended visit to the College cannot take place because it happens for the time being to be empty on account of the examinations. Further, to show that primary education does not absorb the whole attention of Government and that the interests of higher education are well looked after, I may add that my honourable colleague here present and myself have lost no time in discussing with the Board of the Guzerat College its several requirements, and, I am sure, that the Board will not complain of neglect. The cause of education will be best served by a healthy emulation between its various branches. It will not serve any useful purpose—where so much has to be done—to suspect Government of enmity to one branch because another branch has greater claims on its assistance. Education in one direction is sure to stimulate education in other directions. In my answer to your addresses at the railway station, I have already fully recognised what this Municipality has done for primary education. You have not only established a number of schools sufficient for existing wants, you have also taken care that the very best education should be given to the boys in these schools, and I believe that you have not followed the unfortunate tendency of some other municipalities to discover the cheapest schoolmasters. You have done your best to engage good masters, and on this I compliment you most heartily, because the money spent on the salaries of teachers in primary schools is money well spent. You alluded in your address to the indigenous schools and to their desire to be independent of all control, Municipal or of Government. Well, I for one do not regret this display of conservative vitality in indigenous quarters, especially when these schools are preparatory to your schools, and form an avenue to them. They will prevent our system from becoming too uniform. The methods by which the mysteries of the multiplication tables are dealt with in indigenous schools are *sui generis* and in accordance with traditional forms. On this occasion, gentlemen, allow me to impress on you the importance of "object lessons" and the "real" subjects. To the Training College we must look for reform in this direction. I believe the Training College at Poona is doing so. I think prizes should be offered for the best collection of objects locally obtained and for the best course of lessons on these objects. The fact of your being in a town in which many industries have an ancestral home is one which will facilitate this progress and render primary education more directly useful by making the boys conversant with their surroundings. In your night schools you have a most valuable institution, and you wisely contribute to other schools. When we have such a large field of operations before us, the best we can do is to welcome and assist those who are fellow-workers. By giving aid you are only following the policy of Government. You have also given a grant to a high school. With regard to high schools you are in an extremely favourable condition for solving a question which will ere long become one of great importance. The fact that the University has established a school final examination will make it necessary to go very carefully into the question of the curriculum of high schools. There are two ways of dealing with this problem. We can either bifurcate in the last stages of the high school or we can divide the subjects between different high schools, and the latter is the probable solution you will be able to arrive at. The subjects of the new examination can easily be distributed over the three high schools. For instance, one can take biology engaging a young medical man, another electricity, and the third political economy. This will obviously be a better course than to have bifurcating in all three high schools. We must not either curtail the existing programme of high schools. The question of secondary education is one in which I take a very great interest, and I shall be very anxious to see how you deal with it. I have also to congratulate you on starting a school for low-caste boys. Doubtless this great problem is still waiting solution. You have approached it with liberality of mind and the same practical spirit with which you are carrying out improvements elsewhere. This is a scene which will not be forgotten by those who have been fortunate enough to witness it. Like all our Jubilee festivities it has been extremely well organised, and I beg to offer my sincerest thanks to you for all the arrangements for my reception. I am not able to convey directly to the schoolmasters my best wishes and to tell them how really interested I am in their work. But I ask their inspector, who can fortunately communicate with them, to give them that tribute of respect which every Scotsman feels for the dominile. Before I sit down I must be allowed also to thank the venerable poet of Guzerat, who has so appropriately on this occasion united his voice to that of the rising generation of Guzerat for whom he has laboured so well. Words of encouragement like his lighten the duties, of which the one I have now accomplished has certainly been one of the most pleasing. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency distributed the prizes to the successful students, after which the vast assembly dispersed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE War Office has offered to the more important Australian colonies two commissions each annually in the home Army. The candidates must be officers in the local forces between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two.

AN advance party of fifty rank and file of the North Staffordshire Regiment, which having served out its time in India, proceeds home shortly, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last per s. s. Oriental, under Command of Lieut. Dyson, from Aden. The E. Yorkshire, which takes the place presently of the retiring regiment, will itself retire in its turn next year.

REFERENCE has been made more than once to the vast number of "Staff Corps generals"—*i.e.*, colonels of the Indian Staff Corps who have taken pensions and have been gazetted on retirement as honorary major-generals. It is satisfactory to find, says the *World*, that the Secretary of State for India has fallen in with the views of the Minister for War, and that the privilege of higher rank is to cease in the "local" and Imperial armies simultaneously.

IN his district order, dated the 17th instant, the Brigadier-General Commanding, announces with regret the death of Col. Stapleton Penny, R.A., who died the previous day at the European General Hospital of pneumonia. The deceased Colonel was buried with military honours at the Sewree Cemetry. The escort and carrying party was furnished by the Royal Artillery under Lieut.-Colonel Payne; and the firing party, by 150 rank-and-file each of the 21st B. N. I., and the 4th Rifles. A subsidiary committee of adjustment has been appointed to take an inventory of the effects of the late Colonel, and to submit its report to the general committee.

SOME one has been telling again an old story, and Sir Richard Strachey therefore writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The account given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day's date, on the authority of Mr Harold White, of the presentation of a gold medal to Miss Cook by Lord Lytton when Viceroy of India is either ignorantly or maliciously untrue. The medal was not presented by Lord Lytton; it was not sent from England, but was made by a Calcutta Jeweller; and it was not presented a few days after the Queen was proclaimed, but nearly two years after that event. The medal was really given by some young men in Calcutta, among whom, it is true, was a "noble lord," and the statement that it was presented by a "noble lord" led to the absurd tale that the donor was Lord Lytton. I saw the presentation, and can vouch for what I write, in full knowledge of the manner in which the scandal was propagated. The story, when it was first published some years ago in one of the society journals somewhat in its present form, but with fewer embellishments, was sufficiently contradicted at the time, and its repetition at the present moment seems to me inexcusable.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, one of the items of business on the agenda paper was the report of the Committee appointed by Government on the subject of the future extension of Bombay. The Government had forwarded the report to the Corporation, with the request that they might send in their views on the subject by the 10th January next. Captain Selby had drawn up a resolution which, on account of his illness, he had placed in charge of Major Martin, who submitted it to the meeting. The motion was that the chairman inform the Government that it was impossible for the Corporation to express any opinion on the report of the Bombay Extension Committee by the time fixed for the purpose, as the Christmas holidays intervened, and the Corporation were by law bound to pass the revenue portion of the budget, a matter needing full consideration, by the 15th January next. For these reasons, it was added that the Corporation was unwilling to pass any opinion on a report, dealing with such large questions and with such a mass of facts, without first giving it the fullest consideration. In the meantime, it was proposed to appoint a committee of the following gentlemen to draw up a report on the Extension Committee's recommendations:—Dr. Blaney (chairman), Captain Selby, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsi, Mr. Nasar Mahomed Fatehali, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. R. N. Khote, G. Cotton, Damodar T. Mulji, Harold R. King, Mulji Bhowanidas, and Dosabhoy Framjee. The proposition, having been seconded by Dr. Blaney, was carried unanimously. On a reference from the Corporation, the Municipal solicitors had written a letter giving their opinion as to the legality of grants made for the promotion of female medical education within the limits of the city. They stated that if female medical education formed part of the estimates placed before the Corporation under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction, there was no reason why a grant should not be made by the Municipality for its support. With reference, however, to the question of the establishment of stipends and scholarships the Corporation were asked to bear in mind that Municipal expenditure had to be voted annually, and that it was not competent to the Corporation to vote a grant for more than one year in advance. The Government had originally written a letter asking for the grant, and Major Martin moved that the chairman should forward, in reply to the Government's letter on the subject, a copy of the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, adding, with reference to scholarships, that the Corporation was not disposed to do anything that might tend in any way to hamper future Corporations in dealing in a perfectly free manner with the budget of any particular year. After some discussion, the meeting agreed to an amendment proposed by Dr. Waters and seconded by Mr. Geary, that the letter from Government, as well as the letter of the solicitors, be referred to the Town Council for favour of report, and that the further consideration of the question be postponed until such report was received.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

THANKS to the facilities afforded by railway communication, the native population of Bombay have occasionally an opportunity of witnessing the pomp and pageantry of native courts at their very doors. To these classes the temporary residence here of the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, with his Darbarees and retinue, has afforded matter for wonder and gossip during the last few days. Sir Tukhutsingjee is going away to-morrow, but the interest created by his presence amongst us will be continued by the presence of his Highness Chama Rajendra Wadyar Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore, who came to Bombay yesterday. Accompanied by Prince Soobhramany Rajaurs, his brother, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, Mr. White King, Assistant Resident, Mr. R. Vajendra Rao, Chief Secretary, Major MacIntire, Deputy Commissioner, Surgeon-Major McCann, medical officer, Major Martin, Private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Bhabha, M.A., of the Bombay University, Principal of the Mysore College, Mr. C. Meenacshiya, Government Advocate, and others, and attended by about 100 followers, the Maharaja arrived by the G. I. P. Railway train at the Victoria Terminus about 7-30 a.m. Here he was met by Mr. McLeod Campbell, Collector of Bombay, as the representative of Government, Mr. Virchund Dipchund, Mr. Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdass, Mr. Punalal Poonumchund, and one or two other native gentlemen. Couches and chairs had been placed on the platform for the accommodation of the Maharaja and party, but they did not rest at the station. His Highness was superbly dressed in a gold brocade coat, and wore a necklace and a sash of pearls and diamonds. His own carriage and four horses, with outriders, was brought to the station; but according to official *etiquette*, he accompanied Mr. McLeod Campbell in a carriage and pair sent from Government House, and drove over to his temporary residence at Davar Hall, Breach Candy. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Montgomery, paraded at the station to do the Maharaja honour; and a party of the Governor's body-guard, who were also in attendance, escorted him to Davar Hall. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with his Highness's arrival. We learn that his stay in Bombay will be limited to about ten days.

B. V. R. ASSOCIATION.

"B" CO. PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE following scores were made at Coorla in the above competition on Monday, the 19th instant. Distances, number of shots and position as for "Bayley Shield" competition for 1888:—

	Yds. 150	Yds. 200	Yds. 500	Total.
Vol. Main	27	23	19	69
" Warner	25	21	22	68
" J. Waller	23	20	22	65
Sergt. E. Thomas	23	22	19	64
Vol. Hall	23	19	21	63
" Setterfield	27	16	14	57
Lce-Corpl. Hind	21	20	15	56
Corpl Nicoll	21	20	14	55
Vol. F. Waller	23	19	11	53
" P. Flower	23	20	10	53
" C. Burnett	22	17	7	46
" Rosenstein	18	12	9	39
" Howard	15	16	4	35

Average for first ten 60·3.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* heard that Sir John Walsham, British Minister at Pekin, is negociating with the Chinese Government for the addition of an article of great importance to the lately ratified convention about Burma. This clause has relation to the telegraphic systems of Burma and China, and provides for their connection at the frontier. As yet no telegraph crosses the frontier of China at any point. The Burma lines have long been completed to Bhamo, and the telegraph has reached Yunnan long since. If the two systems were connected and a new route between China and Europe thus secured, merchants having business with the Far East would find the benefit immediately. The present rates are maintained by an agreement between the British Cable Company and the Danish Siberian Company.

COUNT RADOLINSKI, Master of the Household of the Crown Prince of Germany, has been directed to write to the authorities of the London Hospital asking that the permanent post of aural surgeon may be kept open during the continued absence of Mr. Mark Hovell at San Remo. The Crown Prince directs the Count to say that his Imperial Highness places the greatest confidence in Mr. Hovell, and much appreciates the great care and attention which he has bestowed upon him, and that he has in consequence requested him to remain in attendance as long as any treatment is required for his throat.

A CAPE TOWN telegram, dated the 9th of November, and received *via* Plymouth, says that news from Pondoland states that the Galela chief accused of poisoning Umquikela has been killed. It has been decided that Manpal and Sigau should govern the tribe jointly until the national meeting can be held to choose Umquikela's successor. Sigau will probably be chosen, he being virtually in possession at Great Place. The Griquas in Pondoland are trying to induce the Pondos to believe that Mr. Strachan was acting in concert with Galela to poison Umquikela. The latter, however, ordered before he died that there should be no "smelling out" for him, saying it was the liquor that killed him. Work on the road through Pondoland, which was suspended owing to Umquikela's death, has now been resumed.

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

CLAIM FOR MARRIAGE EXPENSES DISALLOWED.

At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others, the Hon Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment on the application by the plaintiff for a sum of Rs. 25,000 for his marriage expenses out of the family estate. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, apppeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the second and third defendants.

His Lordship said: The plaintiff in this well-known Partition suit now asks the Court to order the first defendant to pay out to him, the plaintiff, a reasonable sum for his marriage expenses, which sum he estimates at Rs. 25,000. I am of opinion that this application admits of only one reply on the authorities. There is no doubt that the marriage expenses of unmarried members of a joint family are a charge on the ancestral estate. They "form a charge on the whole fund to be divided, and are to be provided for by a reduction therefrom." (W. and B., 781.) "The uninitiated brothers should be initiated at the charge of the whole estate." (Mitakshara, ch. I., section 7, paras. 3 and 4.) But it is equally clear in Hindu law that such expenses are not a charge on the separate estate of the members of a separated family. "The power of a Hindu to deal as he pleases with the acquired property cannot now be questioned. (W. and B., p. 648.) It is not, therefore, subject to the various charges to which a joint estate is liable. It is also settled law that a partition, once made, cannot be re-opened. "If a person subsequently dispute a distribution which was made with his own consent, he shall be compelled by the King to abide by his share." (Colebrook's Digest, vol. 3, schloka 378, citing Vehaspati *vs.* Catyayama.) The question remains, is the partition complete in the present case, or is it inchoate until the Commissioner has fixed the shares and actually divided the property? This question is settled by the highest authority. The Privy Council in Appavies *vs.* Rama Sabba Aiyor (11 Moore, J. A., 751,) dealing with the case of a deed of partition, made and executed by the parties, held (per Westbury, L. C.) that "it operated in law as a conversion of the character of the title of the family, and . . . . is sufficient to make a divided family and to make a divided possession of what was previously undivided, without the necessity of its being carried out into an actual partition of the subject matter." Again, in a subsequent case (L. R., 6 Ind. App., 677,) their Lordships applied this doctrine to the case of a judgment which had been treated as a declaratory decree, although the decree had not been actually framed. The learned authors of the Digest of Hindu law sum up the effects of these decisions in the dictum that "a decree awarding a separate interest destroys the joint estate." (W. and B., p. 683.) It is clear that where there is no joint estate, there can be no ground for an application by one member as against another member of the family for the payment of marriage expenses out of the joint estate, as it no longer exists. In the present case, there is a final decree awarding partition. The decree is not made subject to any charges that may subsequently be found binding. The only reservation is one in favour of plaintiff giving him leave to apply for maintenance. Otherwise it is a complete partition without reservation. From the date of the decree the plaintiff, therefore, has only a separate interest, and the joint estate is destroyed. He might, no doubt, have applied in his plaint for the reservation of his marriage expenses as a charge on the family property. But he failed to do so whilst he was still a member of a joint family, and whilst there was still a joint family property. The effect of the decisions I have cited is, from the date of the final decree, to destroy the fund from which the plaintiff could claim these expenses. All he can now do is to mortgage his own share—in which mortgage the first defendant would join—or to wait until his share is ascertained and paid. This application must be refused. No order as to costs.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

First Class.—Bastavala, Sorabjee Dadabhai; Hodivala, Shapurshah Hormasjee; Patkar, Damodar Raghunath; and Sorabjee, Cornelia.

Second Class.—Atmaram Bhukhanvala, Matubhai Kasambhai; Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram; Bharucha, Rastamjee Phirozes-hah; Bhedvar, Dhanjishah Pestanjee; Borker, Yashvant Balappa; Dadachanjee, Ratanshah Kershapjee; Deshmukh, Huri Pandurang; Korgavkar Kashinath Ramkrishna; Lalvani, Kundanmal Manghirsing; Limaye, Lakshman Narayan; Malvankar, Narayan Kashinath; Moghe, Vishnu Balvant; Mulgavkar, Ganpatrao Shivram; Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatram; Patel, Behramjee Ratanjee; Patel, Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai; Rajadhyaksh, Sajba Yashvant; Raymond, Edward; Saldanha, Camillo Francis Bibiana; Sane, Ganesh Bhaskar; Sethna, Nasarvanjee Dhanjibhai; Sethna, Rastamjee Aspandiarjea; Vakil, Jametram Jivanram; Vimadalal, Jehangier Jamshetjee; Welinkar, Narayan Gunajee; and Welinkar, Shrikrishna Gunajee.

Pass.—Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchundra; Bade, Ramkrishna Nilkanth; Baindurkar, Bhavanishanker Subrao; Bamjee, Kaikhosru Edaljee; Bhide, Nagesh Pandurang; Bhide, Vasudev Trimbak; Chokshi, Manchhubai Narsidas; Dalal, Kashidas Narandas; Deshpande, Vaman Ganesh; Dholkia, Rupshankar Murarjee; Dhurandhar, Gajanan Vishvanath; Dr. Framroz Pestonjee; Dubash, Jehangier Phirozesha; Gharekhan, Ragunath Shambhunath; Gopte, Balvant Ramkrishna; Gokhale, Janardan Ganesh; Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant; Hebbal, Ganesh Annarao; Joshi, Shapoorjee Sorabjee; Kale, Moreshvar Ramchandra; Kallianpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh; Kazi, Gordhandas Narotamram; Khadilkar, Kamchandra Krishna; Konnur, Shesho Janardan; Lele, Gangadar Vaman; Machve, Ramchandra Gopal; Madgavkar, Govind Dinanath; Mankar, Shamrao Dinanath; Master Ratanjee Dosabhoy; Mehta, Manmukh Krishnamukh; Mehta, Umedram Jametram; Mistri, Dhanjishah Palanjee; Modak, Mahadev Hari; Mus, Nanabhai Hormasjee; Pakvasa, Vrijbhukandas Mancharam; Patel, Chhotalal Babarbhai; Phansalkar, Shridhar R.; Pradhan, Kashinath Babajee; Reporter, Phiroze Eduljee; Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Shakaram; Sathe, Shankar Keshav; Sethna, Phiroze Karsetjee; Shukla, Jivalal Mohanlal; Sontake, Datto Damodar; Tripathi, Tansukhram Mansukhram; Vakil Chunilal Harilal; Wagh, Venkat Vaikunth; Wadia, Dosabhoy Framjee.

Bhow Dajee Scholarship.—Limaye, Lakshman Narayan.

Cobdon Medal.—Mistri, Dhanjeeshah Pallanjee.

Ellis Scholarship.—Sane Ganesh Bhaskar.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

Sorabjee Cursetjee Nariman, the only Candidate for the Degree of M. D., has passed the Examination.

The Dean and Churchwardens of the Manchester Cathedral have accepted the offer of a well-known citizen to place a stained-glass window in the Manchester Cathedral in memory of General Gordon. The window consists of five lights and tracery, and is in memory of Gordon's last days at Khartoum. Gordon is the central figure of the composition, and is surrounded by his fellow-sufferers, who look appealingly to him; whilst his own gaze is turned to the desert and the Nile, seeking vainly a sign of human aid. Above and around are angels bearing palms and crowns.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, says *Vanity Fair*, are adding Naples to the list of their numerous ports of call, thus affording a new and pleasant change of route to travellers to Rome, Southern Italy, and the Riviera. Speaking from my own experience of railway travelling in Italy, I fancy that many people will be glad to exchange the tedium of the long train journey for a sea trip on a large and luxuriantly appointed passenger steamer. A greater advantage will be that passengers, whose destination lies farther afield, will be afforded another fresh route to the Far East whether bound for Egypt, India, China Japan, or Australia.

Vanity Fair says the Maharajah and Maharanee of Kutch Behar were at the New Club on Nov. 19 as the guest of their A.-D.-C., Captain Helbert (who has been attached to them since the Maharajah Holkar so abruptly "remembered another engagement" and left), and, together with the Prince of Wales, seemed much entertained by Miss Letty Linds clever songs and graceful dancing. The Maharanee felt the cold of the English winter very trying. She has enjoyed her stay over here immensely, and will, it is believed, return before long. Her *début* here in the spring was one of the most interesting events connected with the Jubilee, as being the first appearance in England of a resident Indian Princess, and she has been *fêted* everywhere; while the pleasing compromise between Oriental and European dress which she wears has been alike the admiration and perplexity of ladies. Both she and her husband have won golden opinions by their simple and unaffected manners. The Queen, with whom the Maharanee is a great favourite, wrote her a day or two ago an affectionate letter of farewell; and the Princess of Wales presented her at parting with a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a ruby brooch of Russian design. The Maharajah will not return to India until the spring, and meantime is going to hunt from Melton, where he has taken quarters at the Harborough Hotel, and has sent down a large stud.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 2nd December. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Butcher and family
Miss Young
Rev W B and Mrs Preston
Mrs H C Williams and family
Miss L Clarke
Mrs Wolley Dod
Mr P D Barclay
Mr Middleton and family
Mr H A Hele
Mrs Hanna
Mr G E Gray
Miss Chadwick
Mrs Chope and family
Mr Melitus and family
Mr F H Atkins
Mrs Warren
Dr W J Hill
Mrs Beachroft's family
Mr J Pollen
Mr A R Warden
Mrs Swainson and family
Mr W Sayle
Mrs Rigby
Miss Noble
Mr Venables
Miss Taylor
Sir W de Souza
Capt Montreal
Mr Douglas Stewart
Mr Skottowe and family
Miss Flint
Mr Evans
Five Sisters of Mercy
Mrs Hewatt and family
Rev H C Streatfield
Mrs Boydell and family
Miss Kitson
Mrs S S Grant
Miss Eastwood
Mr and Mrs J S Robinson
Two Misses Kitsalls
Mr Lattey
Mr F Goode
Mr Drury
Mr Southby
Maharanee of Cutch Behar
Mrs Bignall and infant
Lord Tenterden
Mrs Tell
Mr and Mrs Bell
Mr Criddle and Sons
Mr Dennis and Son
Mr Chambers
Mr Lumley
Mr Stevenson

From Gibraltar.—Mr M E da Silva.

From Suez.

Miss Catto
Miss Pauncefoote

From Venice.

Mr and Mrs F A Little
Mr F W Brookes
Mr Remfry
Mr and Mrs Flamburiari
Mr and Mrs Hennessey
Mr Ghose and family
Mr J R Dunlop Hill
Mr J C Anderson
Mrs J Jardine
Mr A Clark
Miss Clark
Mr M Gopall

From Trieste.—Mr Bachrach

From Brindisi.

Mr C H Tawney
Mr Petrokokino
Mr H W Morris
Mr Beachroft
Mrs Cotton
Mr and Mrs Colvin
Mr Butts
Sir C and Lady Elliot
Miss Elliott
Mr J D Inverarity
Mr A McNab
Mr G H Kenrick
Capt Elliett
Mr H A T Hawkins
Mr Jephson
Mr Gubbay and infant
Mr Chalmers
Mr G Hiley
Mr Cooper
Mr Rowson
Capt and Mrs Greaves
Mr and Mrs J Kennedy
Capt J G McWhinnie
Mr Downs
Mr Addison
Mr Ade
Mr and Mrs Watson
Mr T Jennings, Jr
Mr J S Taylor
Col Vanderzee

From Aden.

Mr Vaz and family
Mr A Dadabhoy

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec. inclusive.)

The Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived at Windsor on Saturday from Balmoral.

At a Council held at Windsor Castle on Monday Parliament was further prorogued to the 13th of January.

The visit of Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen to Ireland is the chief political event of the week. They were both most enthusiastically received at a great and influential Unionist demonstration, representing the bulk of the professional, learned, and commercial classes in the Irish capital, held in Leinster-hall, Dublin, on Tuesday night. The noble lord contended that the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people could be best met and their prosperity best promoted under one Imperial Parliament for the whole United Kingdom. Mr. Goschen eulogized Mr. Balfour's courage and energy in the work of restoring law and order. On Wednesday Lord Hartington presided over a grand banquet of Loyalists given in the same hall, the toast of the Unionist cause and prosperity to the United Kingdom being eloquently responded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. J. Morley addressed a large political meeting at Hull last Friday evening, criticizing adversely the recent speeches of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He spoke again on Saturday at the United Liberal Club in the same town, and declared that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were going to Dublin to nurse a faction.

Lord C. Beresford addressed a Conservative meeting at Marylebone on Wednesday night and gave an account of the reforms now in progress in the Navy.

Mr. Mundella addressed assemblages of his constituents at Sheffield on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., spoke in support of Home Rule for Ireland at Oxford on Monday night and again at Plymouth on Wednesday.

Yesterday Mr. Maple, Conservative, was elected for Dulwich by a majority of 1,412 votes.

Mr. Lacaita, M. P., for Dundee, has intimated his intention to resign his seat on account of his strong disapproval of the conduct of the Gladstonian party.

Mr. A. J. Froude presided at the annual meeting of the Liberty and Property Defence League, held at Westminster on Friday last, and delivered an interesting address on copyright and on the advance of the Socialist epidemic.

The Earl of Dalhousie died from the effects of an apoplectic seizure at Havre on Friday last, surviving his wife by only a few hours.

Lord Lyons is seriously ill.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held at Burlington-house on Wednesday, when the president, Professor Stokes, M.P., delivered an interesting address reviewing the progress of science in the last half century.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at a meeting held at Croydon to establish a branch of the Church Reading Society, for the promotion of higher religious education.

Mr. Walter presided on Monday at a meeting held at Reading in support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and delivered an interesting address on missionary enterprise.

The Sugar Bounties Conference has sat several times during the week at the Foreign Office. Baron H. de Worms, the president, received a deputation on Tuesday from the London Trades Council, who strongly urged the claims of the British sugar trade to fair treatment.

The charges against Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns of disorderly conduct in Trafalgar-square on the 13th ult. were again heard at Bow-street on Wednesday, and in the result both defendants were committed for trial.

A meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park at which Mr. Saunders, late M.P., for Hull, was the chief speaker, and resolutions were passed condemning the land laws and the prohibition of meetings in Trafalgar-square.

The inquest on the victims of the collision between the W. A. Scholten and the Rosa Mary steamers terminated on Friday last in a verdict that the disaster occurred while the latter vessel was at anchor. The jury, at the coroner's suggestion, omitted from their finding a clause ascribing the catastrophe to an error of judgment on the part of those on board of the W. A. Scholten.

Serious riots occurred at Limerick on Sunday in connexion with an intended demonstration in memory of "the Manchester martyrs," which the Government had proclaimed. The constabulary enforced the prohibition, but had repeatedly to charge the mob, and many arrests were made.

Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was arrested near Limerick Junction on Wednesday on a warrant issued against him some time since for inciting to lawlessness.

Obituary.—Lieut.-Gen F. Alexander, late B.S.C.; the Rev. S. Wright, Chaplain, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. T. E. Cotgrave, Bo. Ret.; the Earl of Dalhousie; Sir J. T. B. Duckworth; Lieut.-Gen. S. F. C. Annesley; Gen H. G. Rainey, C.B.; Maj. W. Croker; Capt. T. C. Maunsell; Rear-Admiral R. Carter; the Dean of Rochester; Dr. W. Graham; Mr. P. Griffith, C.B.

The crisis in France has become singularly complicated owing to M. Grevy's strange indecision about his resignation. The Chamber met yesterday fully expecting a Message formally announcing his retirement, when the Deputies were informed that he had reconsidered his determination. The House at once, by 531 to 3, suspended its sitting until it should receive the promised communication, and on this vote being conveyed to the President, he undertook to send his Message next day.

The revelations as to the alleged forged letters from an Orleanist source by which the Czar was said to have been alienated from Germany are regarded with incredulity both in Vienna and St. Petersburg. They have also been emphatically contradicted by representatives of the exiled French Princes.

The Continental Press continues to comment on the recent Imperial meeting. The Russian papers appear to hold that the interview will produce no real change in the policy of their Government.

It is stated that M. de Giers will retire into private life next year, and that Count Schouvaloff will be his successor.

All the editors of the St. Petersburg newspapers have been strictly enjoined by the Censor to moderate their tone towards Germany.

It is reported that England has given her informal adhesion to the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, and has entered into an agreement to give the co-operation of her fleet in certain eventualities, an arrangement regarded at Vienna as offering a powerful fresh guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

It is stated that the German Government contemplates increasing the stringency of the anti-Socialist law.

The Crown Prince's state of health remains about the same as it was last week.

It is reported that gold has been discovered in the German possessions near Walfisch Bay.

Baron Hirsch has made the munificent gift of £2,000,000 for educational and charitable purposes on behalf of Jewish communities in Russia.

Lord Dufferin received in Durbar, at Peshawur, on Friday, 600 or 700 chiefs and representatives of all the border tribes, whom he congratulated on their satisfactory relations with the ruler and people of Afghanistan, and also on the signs of material prosperity visible during his tour on the frontier.

The completion of the railway over the Khojak to the Afghan frontier has been sanctioned, and the work will be begun immediately.

The expedition sent against Kanhlang, in Mohlang, Burma, has been very successful, and that chief, with another who supported him, has asked leave to surrender.

The Egyptian Government has nominated a Commission to examine into the question of effecting economy in the State administration.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt on Tuesday at Oran and other places in Algiers.

The Naval Force Bill has been passed both by the South Australian and the Tasmania Parliaments; but the Queensland Ministry have abandoned a similar measure, which encountered strong opposition.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF AN EX-M.P.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, Nov. 30, a meeting was held before Mr. Registrar Gifford for the public examination of William Copeland Borlase, late M.P. for St. Austell, Under-Secretary of the Local Government Board in the last Liberal Administration. The accounts show gross liabilities £42,653, of which £19,037 is unsecured, and assets £6,371. Mdme. L. de Quiros, the bankrupt said, had been entered in his statement as a creditor for £5,111, to which entry was a note to the effect that the money claimed by her had been lent between 1883 and 1887, and that she had recovered judgment for £3,700 in default of his being able to pay the money into court; but that he did not admit the claim, as she was in possession of furniture and jewellery and other articles which more than covered the debt. That statement was absolutely true. He denied that he owed her anything. The fact was that a bill of sale had been given over the furniture, and he secured payment of it by giving his own acceptance. He had abandoned the claim to the furniture, as he had been informed that he had no claim in law. To the best of his recollection Mdme. de Quiros had not lent him any money. He first knew her when she was living at Hyde Park-place, where she had a furnished house of her own. He never, so far as he was aware, passed as Mr. de Quiros. The servants might have announced him as Mr. de Quiros; but he never went by that name. He was a married man at that time, and did not conceal that fact from Mdme. de Quiros. When he first knew her she was possessed of some furniture at Hyde Park-place; but he afterwards paid £800 to retain the furniture, which was subsequently removed to a house in Queen Anne-street, taken by him in his own name.

What did you allow this lady?—I allowed her a fixed income of £25 a week. I allowed it her first because I knew her history and pitied her; but it was afterwards extorted from me.

What do you mean by that expression?—It was extorted from me in consequence of my public position as M. P. and magistrate for my county. It was not an extortion at first, but it became one when this lady followed me all over the world, to Spain, and finally to Wales, where I had to obtain police protection against her and a bully who was with her. That was during 1886.

The bankrupt continued: He had given her certain articles of jewellery which he had referred to in the statement of affairs, but he had since given up all claim to the jewellery. The last £500 he had given to her was in Trafalgar square. She was passing in a cab, and she flew at him and attacked him before people whom he knew, and made him go to the bank and get the £500 for her. Mdme. de Quiros had given a bill of sale over the furniture at Queen Anne-street to a Mr. Brown and he had given her the money to repay Brown. That was to say, he had repaid Brown because he had in a manner guaranteed it. The money Mdme de Quiros had received for the bill of sale, together with other money which he found, she lent Mr. Thomas Howden to enable him to pay some Stock Exchange liabilities and to save him from being struck off the Stock Exchange. The transaction with Howden had cost him upwards of £3,000 altogether. Everything in the house was charged under the bill of sale, including Mdme. de Quiros jewellery; but he denied that the furniture belonged to her. After the repayment to Brown, Mdme. de Quiros thought there were ghosts in the house, and in March, 1885, she removed to 13, Clarence-terrace. At that time the extortion began. Mdme. de Quiros accused him of things which he had never done, and at two o'clock in the morning she insisted on walking down the street and going into his wife's bed-room and telling her who he was and who she was. Since then his life had been a misery from the action of Mdme. de Quiros. In all the letters that he addressed to Mdme. de Quiros he wrote in terms of endearment, because he feared that if he altered his style he would have been immediately attacked. He did not think that he wrote to her after the interview between her and his wife. A letter purporting to be addressed by Mr. George Lewis to Mdme. de Quiros was written by his instructions. That was a letter informing Mdme. de Quiros that their acquaintance must cease, and asking her to give up the house in Clarence-terrace. She subsequently removed the furniture to the Avenue-road, St. John's-Wood, and from September—when he first instructed Mr. Lewis—to January he did not visit Mdme. de Quiros. In January he went to see Mdme. de Quiros in the Avenue-road upon her invitation. He was positive that she wrote him a letter asking him to come, and he could produce the letter, though he had not got it with him. He did not remember her asking him what he had come for or whether he had been moved to tears at the time. He did not remember telling her that he had called the night before and, after waiting some hours, had gone away without finding the courage to face her. He was there the previous night, as a matter of fact, and might have hesitated to go in because she was a very dangerous woman, and he had on a previous occasion been obliged to call in the police. He did not go to see her in order to make up his difference with her. It was not true that he at that interview borrowed a sum of 2*l* to enable him to go and dine with a friend. He could not have desired to go and dine with a friend, looking at the fact that he spent the evening at the Avenue-road. He suggested to her a means of raising money, but did not state what amount was required. He believed that a sum of 2,000*l*. or 3,000*l*. was mentioned, and that it should be borrowed upon a bill of sale. He had been very careless and very extravagant. The public examination was adjourned.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO MAHOMEDANS.

The Bishop of London presided on Wednesday Nov 30, at Kensington Town Hall, at the annual meeting of the Kensington Rural Deanery branch of the Church Missionary Society. The chairman was supported by Lieutenant-General Brownlow, Dr. Bruce, and others. Dr. Bruce spoke of the mission to Mahomedans. He said it was to a certain extent a forlorn hope to conduct missionary operations in Mahomedan countries; but he controverted the arguments that had been adduced to the effect that no efforts should be made to Christianize Mahomedans, and gave a long account of the mission in Persia. Their work in that country was a failure because of the inadequacy of the means employed. The Bishop of London said he could not help alluding to the discussion that had of late been carried on as to the relative progress of Mahomedanism and Christianity. They would always find that there were men who could make out a good case on either side; and it should be recollected that human nature was so fallible that they were always making mistakes, even in connection with missionary efforts, and that was the reason of the slow progress of Christianity in Mahomedan countries. It had been said that while Mahomedanism was the progress of temperance, Christianity was followed by the inevitable British commerce, and with it British drunkenness. But that was not the fault of Christianity and those who preached it. It was owing to the fact that British trade penetrated wherever it could, and naturally the thing was sold that was most in demand, this being strong drink. The only thing that could be done was to endeavour to mitigate the evil done by traders. The Church was powerless in the matter, except to urge Christians to do their best to remedy the mischief done by traders, and to point out the reproach which this brought upon Christianity. This was the most important question that Christians should consider. It was true that Christianity in Mahomedan countries had of late made slow progress; but what of that? He urged his hearers to study the controversy and make the best of it, but not to let such arguments as those that had been adduced divert them from doing their duty. The proceedings then terminated.

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UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

The Unionist demonstration in Dublin, on Nov. 29, is said to have fully realized the hopes of its promoters. The Leinster Hall and its annexe were filled with two enormous gatherings and there was a very large assemblage outside unable to obtain admission. On the platform were Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, who were the principal speakers, and a number of other distinguished politicians.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Speaking on the subject of the future Government of Ireland, Lord Hartington maintained that it devolved upon the English Home Rulers to show that the Home Rule which they are willing to grant to Ireland is what the majority of the Irish people are asking for; or that they will satisfy the real desire of the Irish majority by the concession of this limited Home Rule. He should say that all the indications are entirely in the contrary direction.

If we look at the speeches and declarations which were made by the leaders of the Separatist party in Ireland before the proposals of Mr. Gladstone; if we look at the speeches which even now are made by members of Mr. Parnell's party in America; if we look at the declarations and opinions of the Irish party in America, which exercised so great an influence on the councils of the Home Rule party in Ireland—we shall come, I think, to the conclusion that the real object for which they have been striving, the real object for which they are striving now, is not for any limited system of Home Rule, not for any limited and subordinate parliamentary government such as is offered to them, but for National independence and for complete separation from Great Britain. Again, if we look at the course of the struggle which is taking place in Ireland itself—if we look at the resources of the resistance to the law which is now going on—we shall find that that struggle partakes far more of an agrarian struggle for possession of the land than for any reform or change in the system of the government of Ireland. . . . I can myself recollect when Irish patriots in the House of Commons, pointing to the grievances of the Irish Church and to the inequitable character of the Irish land laws, have promised to the House of Commons that Irish discontent would be appeased if these were removed. They made these promises with just as much confidence as Irish patriots are now promising that Irish contentment will begin to prevail as soon as a limited form of Home Rule and national self-government is granted to them.

Having said that he felt a difficulty and an impossibility in understanding that a whole people should be supposed to be enthusiastic in the support of something which is not national independence, which is not agrarian revolution, and which is only a small modification of the system of government under which they at present live. Lord Hartington proceeded to inquire how far the majority of the Irish people has a claim to speak in the name of Ireland.

Are we in a position to say that the demand that is made in the name of the majority of the Irish people has been without protest from Ireland, without resistance worthy of consideration from Ireland itself? I would ask if this demand is now to be conceded in deference to the pressure of one class of the community, and in opposition to the wishes and in defiance of the protest of every other class which has authority to speak in the name of Irish interests. It is perfectly true that the class which is asking for this change is probably the most numerous; but if we look at Ireland as we are asked to look—at a nation—are we going to look at the interests of one class alone? Is any Irishman content to look forward to a future in which Ireland, a purely agricultural country, shall be dependent solely upon the agricultural produce; dependent in her competition with the world on what she may be able to produce from a soil not more fertile than the soils of many other countries, and a climate which is certainly inferior to many climates in other parts of the world. If Ireland is going to remain for ever a purely agricultural country, you may settle the land question as you like—you may expel the landlords from Ireland if you please—you may hope whatever you like from the stimuls to agricultural industry which not very reasonably you expect to follow the process of an act of confiscation. You may hope what you like from agricultural changes and agrarian changes; but I maintain that if Ireland would remain for ever dependent upon her agricultural industry alone, Ireland must remain a poor country; if her population is maintained at its present level, she must still remain a discontented, disaffected country; and if her population is reduced in proportion to the means of subsistence, she must remain for ever a weak, an insignificant country. No patriotic Irishman is satisfied with such a prospect as this. . . . If you want to see Irish industrial enterprise and manufactures and commerce developed in Ireland, have not manufacturers, have not capitalists, have not traders and merchants, have not the leaders of your great industrial enterprise, something to say to it? And if you are going altogether to neglect the opinions of those men, if you are going to ridicule their fears, perhaps to cast them out from among you. to deprive them of any share of influence in the government of your country, do you think that that will be an inducement to them to employ their capital, their intellect and their labour in the service of the country which treats their advice and their fears in this manner. I maintain that the minority which is opposed to this policy largely includes those classes upon which the future prosperity of Ireland mainly depends.

In a reference to Sir William Harcourt's description of that meeting, Lord Hartington quoted this interesting passage from a speech delivered by Sir William in 1873:—

> If they were to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, he feared they would find themselves reduced to the consequence of not governing Ireland at all. For himself, not being a Home Ruler, he had never adopted the idea of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas. He had always regarded Ireland as a part of her Majesty's dominions, as an integral fraction of a united empire; and, if that be so, Ireland, like all other parts of the dominions of the Queen, must be governed, not according to Irish, but according to imperial ideas. Imperial ideas were exactly opposite, so far as he could judge, to Irish ideas; for imperial ideas prescribed the duty to administer equal justice to every class of her Majesty's subjects.

His lordship concluded by saying that those who accused him of ignoring, discarding, and insulting Irish national sentiment had either not taken the trouble of reading what he had said or had wilfully misrepresented it. National aspirations, national sentiment, national patriotism did not necessarily require a separate Parliament or an inferior and subordinate system of parliamentary government in order to give expression to it. For instance no one could deny the existence of national feeling and national aspirations in the kingdom of Scotland. Yet Scottish national sentiment does not require a separate or subordinate Parliament or Government in order to give effect to its aspirations.

MR. GOSCHEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Goschen prefaced his speech by the observation that that was the first time he had stood upon an Irish platform and before an Irish audience since the ex-Prime Minister startled the Loyalists of Ireland by proclaiming his conversion to Home Rule, and since the Loyalists were told that the fortunes of the island were to be withdrawn from the cognizance of the Imperial Parliament, and to be handed over to a band of triumphant revolutionists. So far the people of England and Scotland had been true to their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and it had not been possible to palaver them into the belief that two Parliaments would conduce to the oneness of the empire, or that justice and duty required them to instal the National League as a Parliament in College-green. After paying a warm tribute to Mr. Balfour, he criticised the recent utterances of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, and went on to deny that the demand for Home Rule was unanimous in Ireland, or even national. He proceeded.

What is there in this national movement to fascinate the affections of the commercial or professional or intellectual classes? It is a bastard nationalism at which they are aiming. It is a nationalism that can never satisfy, but can only irritate and produce unendurable friction. It cannot settle this question, and if this Home Rule which is asked for will not satisfy the national aspiration, I ask will it promote national prosperity? Will it increase the tenures of Ireland? Will it minister to its development? If there is suffering, that suffering has been intensified by the agitator, who has levelled a fatal blow at the prosperity of the agriculture of Ireland, who has prevented the continued application of capital to land; who has stopped all improvement; who has driven capital away, of which the only result can be the ruin of the chief industry of Ireland.

I have thought that on this occasion it might perhaps be possible that some of our words might reach the mass of your fellow-countrymen in other parts of Ireland who are being taught, and slanderously taught, that the feelings of the Unionists towards them are feelings of hatred, aversion, and contempt. Let me remind them and you that three years ago the Irish people were taught that the Saxon race at large was its inveterate and cruel foe, that Mr. Gladstone was a hypocritical—(loud hisses)—yes, that was how his name used to be received in those days by the Nationalists—a hypocritical monster, and that the Liberal party were traitors to Ireland and to its interests. In the same way now they are taught that it is not the Saxon race, but that it is the Unionists alone who have these feelings towards them. The charge at that time was false and calumnious; the charge at the present moment is equally a calumny and a lie. We value this integral portion of the British Empire. We value you as citizens who have been partners in our glories, and who are factors in our strength; and it certainly is not from any feeling of contempt or aversion that we are nerved to continue this struggle against the separation which would be fatal to the interests of both. The rebel party have claimed to annex a noble phrase as a monopoly of their own, to turn it to a traitorous use; but uttered with as deep a devotion to this fair portion of the British Empire, and inspired by as profound a hope that peace and plenty and every national blessing may revisit this troubled land, there rings from the hearts of British Unionists and of loyal Irishmen the common cry, "God save Ireland."

The Irish branch of the Liberal Union gave a banquet in Leinster Hall on Wednesday, November 30, to the Marquess of Hartington, who, as president of the Union, occupied the chair, and to Mr. Goschen. Mr. Goschen, responding to the toast of his health, said the assertion that the masses of Ireland were in favour of Home Rule was a fallacy; it was not the landlords alone who were Loyalists. Both Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were equally anxious that there should be local government in Ireland when it could be safely arranged. The programme of the Unionist party was one that would be conducive to the development of Irish industry, and the removal of Irish grievances. Lord Hartington responded to the toast of "The President of the Liberal Union." He said he had been deeply moved and deeply touched by the manifest and evident warmth of the welcome with which they, the humble champions of the Unionist cause on the other side of the water, had been received in Dublin.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

MR. O'BRIEN'S TREATMENT IN GAOL.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has managed to smuggle a long letter out of Tullamore Gaol, and it is published in the *Freeman's Journal*. He formulates his complaints thus:—

"First, for six days after my committal I was subjected to constant threats of force. Secondly, I was put on bread-and-water diet (the proper punishment for my refusal to wear criminals' clothes, and one against which I never for a moment murmured). Thirdly, when it was found fruitless, I was led to believe that the point would not be further insisted upon, and under cover of the false security thus created in my mind, my clothes were stolen. Fourthly, since I supplied myself with a new suit of clothes I have been subjected to a succession of night alarms and espionage, so that I am not able to change my clothes by night or day, and every time my back is turned I am obliged to be in readiness to resist an infamous personal outrage, accompanied as it would have to be by circumstances of aggravated violence."

He now declares that Mr. Balfour having charged him with secretly pleading indulgence by parading, if not feigning, physical delicacy, he will adopt the only means of vindication open to him.

Until Mr. Balfour withdraws his loathsome imputation in as public a manner as he has uttered it I will hold no further communication respecting my health with any medical officer under the control of Dublin Castle. Finally, the prison doctor had thought fit to order certain alterations in the ordinary prison dietary in my favour. He did so not only without any "pleading" of mine, such as Mr. Balfour generously suggests, but against my wish and against my protests. As I find I cannot continue to accept these relaxations without incurring intolerable calumny, I will accept them no longer.

CONFLICTS WITH THE POLICE IN LIMERICK.

Limerick was the scene of much disorder on Sunday, November 27th, resulting in serious conflicts with the police. The strong military and constabulary force massed in the city was sufficient to prevent any attempt to hold the proclaimed demonstration in memory of the three Fenians who shot a police-sergeant at Manchester. But in the evening, after the withdrawal of the troops, the windows of the police barracks and of the country club were broken and the police attacked in the streets. The police charged the mob on several occasions; but stone-throwing was continued for some time, and at ten o'clock a sortie was made from the barracks by police, who charged the mob through the streets. Several constables were injured by stones, and eighteen persons were treated for scalp-wounds at the principal hospital. Many of the citizens wore armlets of crape with a green cross during the day. The public-houses were closed by order of the police magistrates.

Two hundred of the Countess of Kingston's tenants whose cases are for hearing in the Land Court have presented the Commissioners with a memorial impeaching the partiality of the Sub-Commission in county Cork, on the ground that the lay members are landlords and the legal members sympathizers with the landlords.

EVICTIONS IN NEW ROSS.

One hundred and fifty police, commanded by Colonel Miller, R.M., accompanied the sheriff on Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, to evict David Foley, of Ballykerogue, on the estate of Colonel Tottenham. The force had with them a battering-ram consisting of a long and heavy pole capped with iron, and they also took to the scene of action a military fire engine for the purpose, if necessary, of drenching out the inmates of the house. The evicting party having arrived at Foley's house, Colonel Miller gave orders for the removal of the large crowd which had gathered to a distance whence they could offer no opposition to the course of the proceedings. Possession of the house was then demanded from the inmates. No reply being given the Emergency men began vigorously to work the ram, which in about five minutes had brought down nearly the whole of one end of the house. The besieged then, by ejecting hot water through garden syringes and by volleys of stones, tried to drive back the Emergency men. The sheriff's men, however, were protected by wicker shields covered with canvas, and suffered little injury. The fire-engine was then brought into play, and poured a deluge of cold water into the building until every corner was soaked. Drenched to the skin and apparently bewildered by the continuous torrents of water, in less than an hour the ten men who occupied the dwelling surrendered, and were forthwith placed under arrest, and marched into New Ross.

PROSECUTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

On Dec. 2nd, at Dublin Police-court, the summonses against the Lord Mayor for publishing in the *Nation* newspaper, of which he is the proprietor, reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, came on for hearing, before Mr. O'Donel. All the streets leading to the Court-house were kept by rows of police three deep, and few were allowed to approach the building save persons whose business it was to be present. Amongst those who attended at the Court were several clergymen and members of the Corporation.

The Lord Mayor, who sat at the table in front of the Bench, wore his chain of office.

Mr. Carson prosecuted, and Mr. D. B. Sullivan and Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., defended.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that the case, having regard to the age and high position of the Defendant, was a most painful one, and he would therefore sentence the Defendant to two months' imprisonment. Defendant was, however, to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. He would deliver concurrent sentences in the other summonses if they were gone on with.

The Lord Mayor, in the course of a speech, thanked his Worship for the manner in which he had dealt with the case. His Worship, no doubt, thought he was acting in accordance with the spirit of justice, but he (the speaker) was also acting in the spirit of what he believed to be his duty. He would never regard himself a criminal, and he knew he was more free from crime than Mr. Balfour. As long as he lived he would never cease to act as he had done. He did not blame the English people for his imprisonment, for he knew that the moment they had the power they would repeal the Crimes Act.

At the commencement and at the conclusion of his speech loud cheers were given by the people in the court.

No appeal being entered the committal was made out and the Lord Mayor taken into custody. He was taken under an escort to Richmond Prison amidst cheering.

The utmost anxiety and alarm prevails in Quebec owing to the continued and violent hostility displayed by the French Canadians to the Salvation Army. The latter, at the urgent request of the authorities, have temporarily abandoned their processions, which, it was hoped, would allay the popular excitement.

The latest intelligence from Swaziland is of a tranquillizing character and makes no further mention of the alleged assembling of Boers on the frontier with the object of taking possession of the country unless their demands were granted. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has returned from his mission to Pretoria to protest, on behalf of King Umbandine, against the recent meeting held in the Transvaal on the subject of Swaziland. He reports that an amicable settlement has been arrived at.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. GREVY CHANGES HIS MIND.

It had been arranged that M. Grevy's message formally announcing his resignation of the presidency of the Republic would be laid before the French Chambers on Thursday, December 1, and that the Congress would assemble at Versailles next day to elect a new President. On Wednesday night, however, it was doubtful whether M. Grevy would not change his mind and withdraw his resignation, and next day it was found that he had done so. When the Chamber met on Thursday afternoon, M. Rouvier ascended the tribune and made a statement informing the House that President Grevy, who had announced his intention of sending a message to the Chamber, had reconsidered his determination. Under these circumstances the Premier declared that he and his colleagues again tendered their resignation. A similar Ministerial communication was made in the Senate, which immediately suspended the sitting until later in the afternoon. The sitting of the Chamber was also suspended, when M. Rouvier proceeded to the Elysee to acquaint President Grevy with what had taken place. An account of the subsequent proceedings will be found in the Postscript. There was great excitement in Paris.

It is believed that M. Grevy was encouraged to give the matter fresh consideration by the dread with which the possible election of M. Ferry was professedly regarded by the Monarchists. Rumours have been rife that they would prefer to retain M. Grev office than to have M. Ferry as his successor. In view they have been supported by the ultra-Radicals, even M. Rochefort having veered completely round and gone so far as to implore M. Grevy not to quit h post, and hand France over to the tender merci M. Ferry and the Orleanists.

M. GREVY'S MESSAGE.

President Grevy's message announcing his resignation was communicated to the Ministers on the morning of the 2nd instant, and in the afternoon it was read in the Chamber of Deputies. The text is as follows:—"So long as I had only to contend with the difficulties accumulated of late in my path, the attacks of the press, the abstention of men whom the voice of the Republic called to my side, and the increasing impossibility of forming a Ministry, I struggled on and remained where my duty bade me, but at the moment when public opinion, better informed, marked a change which gave me the hope of forming a Government, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have voted a double resolution which, under the form of an adjournment to a fixed hour in order to await the Message that had been promised them, is tantamount to a summons to the President of the Republic to resign his post. It would be my duty and my right to resist; but, under the circumstances in which we are placed, a conflict between the Executive Power and Parliament might entail consequences which restrain me. Wisdom and patriotism command me to yield. I leave to those who assume it the responsibility for such a precedent, and for the events which may ensue. I relinquish then without regret, but not without sadness, the dignity to which I have twice been raised without soliciting it, and in exercising which I feel conscious of having done my duty. This I call France to witness. France will say that for nine years my Government has secured for the country peace, order, and liberty; that it has made France respected throughout all the world; that it has worked unremittingly to raise her; and that in the midst of an armed Europe it leaves her in a condition to defend her honour and her rights. It has, moreover, been able, at home, to keep the Republic to the wise course marked out by the interests and wishes of the country. France will say that in return for this I have been removed from the post in which her confidence placed me. In leaving political life I form but one wish. It is that the Republic may not be struck by the blows aimed at myself, and that it may issue triumphantly from the dangers which it is made to incur. I place on the bureau of the Chamber my resignation of the functions of President of the French Republic."

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The German Emperor received the Presidents of the Reichstag on Sunday, Nov 27. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits and moved about very freely during the interview, which lasted for about half an hour. After President Wedell had expressed the sympathy of the nation with the Crown Prince his Majesty answered to the following effect:—"You can hardly imagine how deeply I have been afflicted in my advanced age that a man who seemed to offer both bodily and mentally the best guarantees for the future of the empire should have been attacked by an illness under which he appears to be hovering between life and death, so much so that his complete recovery, so far as human knowledge is concerned, would have to be regarded as almost a miracle." Turning to the subject of the opening of the Reichstag, the Emperor said:—"It was a deep sorrow to me that I was unable myself to perform the ceremony of opening the Reichstag. I should have liked so very much indeed to have read the speech to you, more especially the last words, myself." Retiring a step to the background and then resuming, his Majesty added with emphasis:—"I should have liked to tell you personally that I wish for peace; but that if I am attacked——" Here his Majesty did not conclude the sentence. After a brief glance at the apparent improvement in the financial affairs of the empire as well as of the individual States, he again proceeded:—"Why should we not continue to have peace? No Great Power is interested in its being broken." Proceeding to touch on the present situation in France, the Emperor remarked that "The present President had always acted in a most honourable manner, and had shown himself as truly conservative in the interests of the Republic as we in Germany could do in maintaining the monarchy. The future seems to be not altogether without danger, because we cannot tell who is to be M. Grevy's successor.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

With reference to a statement published in the *Cologne Gazette* to the effect that the triple alliance has received additional strength by an agreement with England which secures the co-operation of the British fleet, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

"*Pourparlers* between the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and London, did really take place without, however, having led to such circumstantial agreement as the *Kolnische Zeitung* asserts. Such an engagement, however informal, would be at least binding for the Cabinet which entered into it, and it would practically mean that the triple alliance had been enlarged. But in case Italy, in fulfilment of her treaty engagements, should have to send a portion of her army out of the country, she might rely on protection from the English side, without any formal engagement on the part of Great Britain, as both Conservatives and Liberals agree that Italian unity and independence is a British interest, to be upheld, if necessary by English assistance. What members of the triple alliance regard, therefore, as more important is to know that their general policy is and remains in harmony with English views generally, and not only with those of the present Cabinet. This harmony has been arrived a through *pourparlers*, which commenced about this time last year, but were then dropped and resumed lately. The interchange of views between Great Britain and the members of the existing triple alliance has eventuated in such a harmony of policy as to justify the hope that a still closer union will be possible if the necessity for it should arise—namely, in case of another Eastern war, or a general European Conflagration."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* observes that, while it is inconceivable that the English Government can have joined the Triple Alliance, either partially or otherwise, or that they have any intention of doing so, they are undoubtedly well disposed towards it. That this is so is fully confirmed by what Count Kalnoky said during the recent session of the Delegations. What the Count Kalnoky said was this: "In England, too, the whole of public opinion is favourable to these views; so I may hope that in the execution of our programme we shall have the powerful support of Great Britain, whose political aims and interests in the East are identic with our own and those of Italy." A fortnight before Signor Crispi, in the speech he delivered at Turin, referred to the same subject in the following terms:—"Italy is in friendly relations with all the Powers, although with some of them she has established ties of intimacy. Allied on the Continent with the Central Powers, and proceeding in agreement with England on the sea, Italy has, nevertheless, nothing in view of a threatening nature for others."

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says he is reluctantly compelled to state, in deference to the opinion of those who are best informed in the German capital, that, despite all contradictory assertions, the international situation must be regarded as very grave, though the danger is not so imminent in Germany as in Austria. Among the the leading men in Austria-Hungary the same opinion prevails. The massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier is continuing, without any visible reason. In these circumstances the excellence of England's relations to the triple alliance so recently strengthened is welcomed by the peace-loving Powers, as it materially contributes to strengthen the hopes of peace.

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THE DYNAMITE PLOTS IN LONDON.

At Bow-street Police Court on Monday, Nov. 28, Thomas Callan, alias Thomas Scott, aged forty-six, of Lowall, Massachusetts, United States, and giving an address at 24, Baxter-road, Essex-road, described as an operative stocking-borer, and Michael Harkins, of 1,939, North Second-street, Philadelphia, and giving an address at 9, Alfred-street, Colebrook-row, Islington, described as a grocer, were charged before Sir James Ingham with conspiring together to cause by an explosive substance an explosion in the United Kingdom of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Mr. Poland, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury, gave an outline of the case to make the evidence intelligible. There was no question whatever that some time in June of the present year the two prisoners came over to this country. About the same time other three men came over—Joseph Cohen, who had since died; Joseph Melville, whose real name was John James Maroney, and a man who was known as General Millen, or Miller. The history of the case appeared to show that all these persons were in league together, and that they brought dynamite from America which was to be used for the purpose of destroying public buildings in England. In Callan's lodgings there was a tin box, which was exceedingly heavy, and which was afterwards found to have contained dynamite, twenty pounds of which had been recovered. On Cohen's death his lodgings were search-[illegible] by the police and between £30 and £40 was taken [illegible]ssion of. The prisoner Harkins was also taken [illegible] custody, but was released the next day and gave [illegible]dence at the inquest held on Cohen. Although [illegible]ased by the police, he was kept under close sur[illegible]ance by them. In his room there were found a [illegible]er and fifteen ball-cartridges of American make [illegible]exactly similar to a revolver and the same number [illegible] cartridges that had been found in Cohen's rooms, [illegible]d also similar to a revolver and fifteen cartridges afterwards found in Callan's possession. There was further found on Harkins a cutting from a newspaper of the 12th of October, containing a notice of a meeting to be held on the 5th of November, at Birmingham, at which Mr. Balfour was to speak. Callan was seen at the time of the inquest on Cohen, and was brought into the company of Harkins. The men at first pretended not to know each other, but afterwards admitted that they did. Callan was apparently alarmed at the watch the police were keeping on Harkins, and determined to make away with some stuff he had in his possession; for one morning the landlady found the closet blocked up with something that looked like lime or cement. She had to call in workmen to clear the closet, and the stuff taken from it was thrown into the dustbin. Callan admitted to the landlady that he had caused the blockage in the closet, and offered to pay half the expense she had been put to. He explained that he found he had some old samples of something he was supposed to deal in, and as he could not sell them he threw them down the closet. There was another incident in connection with this matter. It appeared that some of the stuff had fallen over the dustbin into the neighbouring yard, where it was found by a son of the landlady. He thought it was morter, and as it was damp he put it into the oven to dry it, and there it exploded. It was clear that at this time the two prisoners had determined to give up the scheme they had formed in league with Joseph Melville and Joseph Cohen. Melville had gone to Paris and from thence to America, and the prisoners also determined to return to America. Harkins, who professed not to be able to read or write, asked his landlady's daughter to write a letter for him asking for money to enable him to return. The letter was addressed to Mr. Burchell, 36 box, Philadelphia, and it asked that gentleman to send the writer £12 or £14. It stated that the writer was watched by detectives night and day; they ate with him, drank with him, and walked out with him wherever he went. The reason of this was that he had been seen in the company of a suspicious person, who had died. That letter was signed at the prisoner's request with the name of Henry Scott. Shortly afterwards Harkins asked one of the detective officers to write him a second letter to correct the name to that of Harkins. It was clear from these two letters that the prisoner was in want of money. On the 26th of October the police did not know where Callan was living, but it was known that Melville had received certain bank-notes the numbers of which were known, and it was thought desirable to find out if any person presented these notes. Information was given to the Bank authorities, and on the 18th of November the prisoner Callan went to the Bank of England and there changed four £5 notes into gold. A police-officer watched Callan on his leaving the bank and saw him go to a bootmaker's shop and to a hair dresser's, where his beard was shaved off. In Queen-Street the sergeant stopped him and said: "You will have to go with me to the Old Jewry." Callan said: "Very good," and went. He was searched, and some keys, an envelope which contained a passenger ticket to America, a memorandum book, and another envelope containing a letter were found. The letter was signed Thomas Scott, and was dated November 17, 1887. It began, "Dear Friend Joe," and it was suggested that it was a letter written by Callan to his confederate Melville. It went on to say that "he had had to do away with the 'tea' last week. He thought it was better to do away with it now they had him (Melville) down fine." Callan went on to say that he meant to leave the—country, as he was sick and tired of the business, and concluded by saying that Joe was one of the best men who ever worked.

Sir James Ingham: You suggest that the word "tea" ought to be dynamite?

Mr Poland suggested that "tea" was obviously a reference to something other than tea, certainly something much stronger than tea, and he had no doubt it referred to the dynamite which had been placed in the water-closet, and which the prisoner had described as samples. On the 4th of August, Mr Poland went on to say, Melvill and Harkins went down to the House of Commons and saw Mr. Joseph Nolan, M. P. They were shown over part of the building. The next day they were there again, and had the advantage of being shown into the smoking-room of the House of Commons. Mr Poland concluded his statement by commenting on the extraordinary circumstances under which these men had come over from America, and the fact of their never having done an honest stroke of work.

Some evidence having been heard in support of this statement, the prisoners were remanded for a week.

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Court on Nov. 30 the case of Biscoe v. Biscoe and Wright came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by Colonel Biscoe, of the Bengal Lancers, praying for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her misconduct with Captain Wright, of the Hyderabad Cavalry. Colonel William Walter Biscoe said he was married in 1880. He was then in the Indian Army, and was quartered in that country from 1880 to 1885. He there made the acquaintance of Captain Wright, who was officially connected with him. Captain Wright visited him. In August 1885 he accused the respondent of having misconducted herself with Captain Wright, and she admitted it. He forgave her, but after that they did not occupy the same sleeping-room. In 1886 the respondent left India, as he thought, with the intention of going to Dresden. She had the only child of the marriage with her. It was arranged that he was to follow as soon as he got leave. That leave was obtained in April 1887. When he arrived at Port Said he received a letter from the respondent admitting that she had given birth to a child. On his arrival in England and on making inquiry he found that the respondent had been living at various places in London with Captain Wright and finally at Church Road, St. Leonards. Ellen Morris, of Church Road, said in the April of the present year a lady and gentleman, giving the names of Mr Phillips and Mrs. Bell, took apartments. They had two bedrooms and a sitting-room; but the lady and gentleman were frequently in the sitting-room in their dressing-gowns. She also spoke to other circumstances while the parties were living in the house. Fanny Milton, a nurse to the respondent, and Charles Hall, clerk to the petitioner's solicitor, gave evidence to prove the idenity of the parties. His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner custody of the child of the marriage.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr V A Smith, BCS.
Mr R Lea, B.
Capt J H C Harrison, R Eng.
Major A G Begbie, R Eng.
Cond A Suggate, B.
Surg-Major W C Kiernander, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Barry, BCS, 4 mo.
Col J M McNeile, RB Eng 3 days.
Mr J C Hughesdon, MCS, 10 mo.
Capt H F V Gaitskell, MSC, 26 days.
Mr H C Barnes, B 6 mo.
Mr J R FitzGerald, Bo CS 3 mo.
Maj R E D Reilly, Bo SC, 6 mo.
Capt H D M Minchin, Bo SC, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F Harris, B.
Mr A Watson, B.
Mr G D Graham, B.
Mr J Mann, B.
Major A C Talbot, CIE, BSC.
Lt-Col H R Shelley, M Inf.
Lt-Col H W Hooper, M Cav.
Lieut A M Lloyd, MSC.
Lieut R G Iremonger, MSC.
Mr H E M James, Bo CS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Bhownugar from Bhownugar arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and 87 passengers on deck.

The Danish steamer Livingstone, 1,374 tons, Capt P Reimers, from Antwerp (Nov 13) arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a general cargo and Mr. Radelish, cabin passenger, and four European deck passengers.

The s. s. Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C. McFee, brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough (Nov. 14) for the agent, G I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., being her agents.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla sailing to-day for Genoa:—For Genoa—Rev Monsignore Valdisseri, Mrs Biscoe, daughter and 2 sons, Mrs Fryer, Mr Herbert Batty, Capt S Anfosso, Capt F C Maisey and Mrs F C Maisey, and 2 infants. For Suez—Abdul Hussan. For Aden—26 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19th December, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Siam	1838	H. F. Weighell	D	P. & O. Co.
" City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
" Manilla	2713	A. Cruciani	K	F. Bozzoni.
" Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheil	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Cervin	1241	S. Hughson	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Avoca	904	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Ballaarat (s)	Ashdown	London, Nov. 24.
	Heathfield (s)	McFee	Middlesbro', Nov. 14
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Livingstone (s)	Reimers	Antwerp, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Anderson (s)	Anderson	Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Aden and Zanzibar.
" Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
Brig Ellias, for Beypore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
15 Earl of Aberdeen .. Barker .... Liverpool, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15.—Steamer Arara, and Ship Walter D. Wallet.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
15	Narenta s	Calcutta.
16	Clan Macpherson s.	Liverpool.
17	Chindwara s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
15	Tibre s	Calcutta.
	Canning s	Rangoon.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
16	Khedive s	London.
	Manora s	Calcutta.
	Narenta s	Colombo.
	Simla s	Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 17.

Sandwith, Capt., 8th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

December 18.

Tennant, Lt., Readens R. A., on leave, from Bellary.
Hutchinson, Dy. Surgeon-Genl., Bengal, I. M. D., on retirement, from Jhansi.

December 19.

Povah, Major, Bo., Rl. Dub-Fus., off leave, from Aurungabad.
Montresor, Capt., Bengal, 17th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Col., Mad, 13th M. I., on leave, from U. Burma.
Wolseley, Major, Bengal, Cheshire Regt, on retirement, from U. Burma.
James, Col., Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Elliot, Capt, Bombay, 1st Lancers, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 19.

Davidson, Surgeon Major, Bo., I. M. D., from leave, to Kirkee.
Dyson, Lt., Bombay, N. Stafford Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th December 1887.

1. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association this evening (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. at Captain Soundy's Office.

2. The classes for Proficiency certificates will be held every Thursday at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. There will be no lCass this week.

3. There will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday next, the 24th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—December 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala vs. Maneckbai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
146-87—Hore, C and B—Kadvibai vs. Jugjewan Kallianji and others—Jafferson, B and D.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy—Mansuklal and D.
159-87—Little, S F N—Runchordas Premji vs Dewkorebai and others—Hore, C and B.
214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs Dewkorebai—Shamrao, P.
274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhewji and others—Payne, D and S and Chalk, W and S.
275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhewji—Chalk, W and S.
301-87—Ardesir, H and D—Labai vs Mahomedbhoy Nathoo—Jefferson, B and D.
317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P G and S, and M and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S—Part hard.
374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

sBefore the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.

(At 11 o'clock).

To speak to the minutes of decree.

382-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Ahmeebhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C. For Judgment on rule in the same suit.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·959
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Termometer	68·1
Dew Point	63·9
Relative humidity of Air	·647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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EXTRA "C. I. G" OLD
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
INVALIDS & THE AGED
CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. HEALTHY
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.
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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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ROOT STEAM BOILER
WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
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PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
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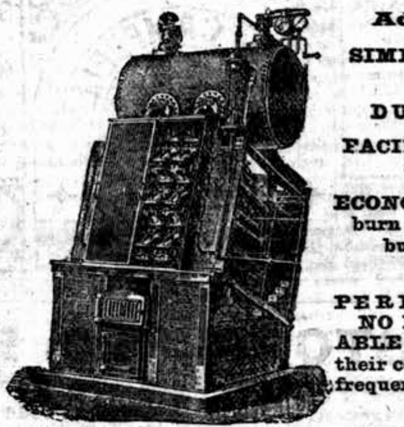

Advantages:
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DURABILITY.
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ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	"	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	"	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	"	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	"	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	"	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	"	16	8
Drab Shell do.	"	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	"	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	"	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	"	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	"	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

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PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

Gold hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

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In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,
To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

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The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to he Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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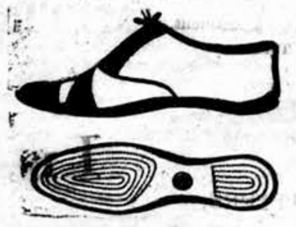

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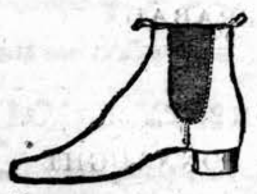

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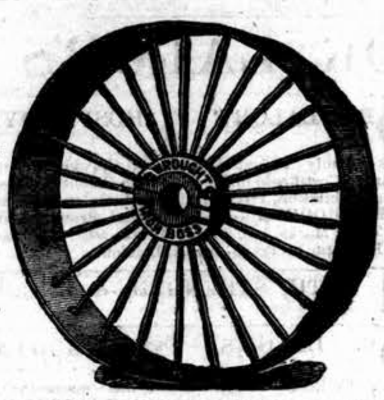

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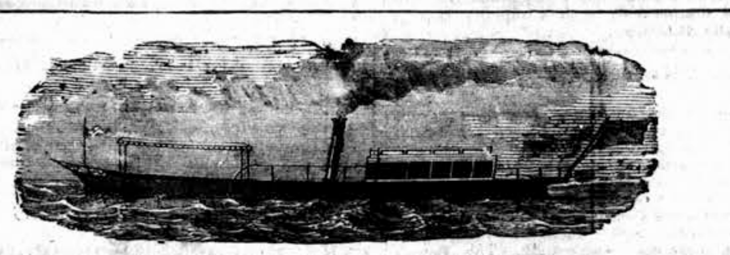

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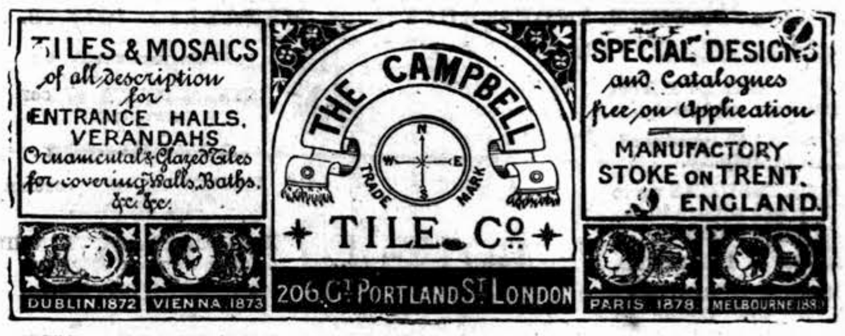

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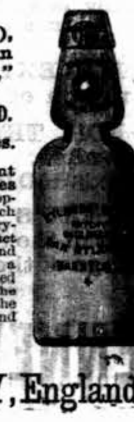

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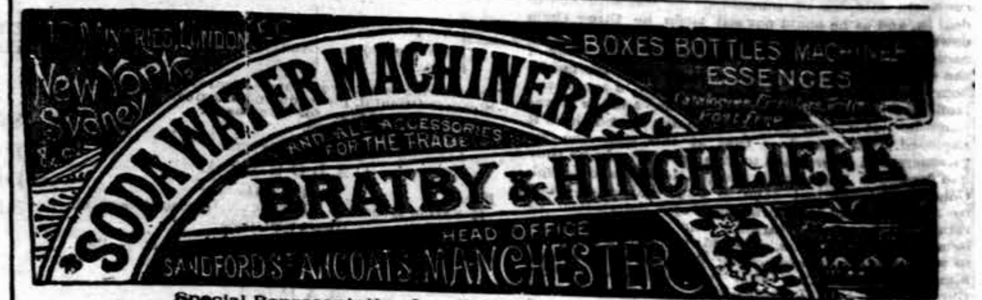

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